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Stick Together!

A Legionnaire Reads a Lesson for America's Four-and-a-Half Million Veterans in the Desperate Plight of Their Allied Comrades in Arms

By J. G. B. Morse

THE writer of this article is an ex-service man who after demobilization returned to France and spent two years in the different countries of Western Europe. While there he had opportunities to observe how the ex-soldiers of each nation were treated after their release from the armies, how they were organized and to what extent their organizations were effective, as well as the reasons for the success or failure of these organizations in the several Allied countries. And through it all he felt the lesson which The American Legion must learn if it is to occupy the place that we of the Legion hope for it. That is the lesson of sticking together.

For the ex-service men in Europe have not been sticking together. The lack of organization is greater in some countries than in others; but everywhere the ex-service men present a sad spectacle. Neglected and uncared for, in many cases even starving, they are unable to fight their own battles solely because they are not united.

In Italy this has been especially true. The organizing genius is not a gift of the Italian people, and for a year after the war the Union of Combatants of the War was an association of small numbers and of no importance. Few ex-soldiers joined, and it lacked the power to do any good for the men who had fought for their country when its life was threatened. Toward the spring of 1920, however, conditions throughout the kingdom had reached a point where a strong hand was needed. The reaction from the war was manifesting itself in many ways. Socialism and Bolshevism were rampant. A deserter from the army was even elected a delegate to the Chamber of Deputies at Rome. For a while the nation seemed to be drifting upon the rocks, for there was no stable element in the community that the government could look to for aid in its attempt to establish law and order.

It was at this dark hour in the life of the nation that the Fascisti were organized. The Fascisti were, in the main, bodies of ex-soldiers banded together. Their name was taken from the fasces or bundle of rods which the old Roman lictors carried, as symbols

of authority. The germ of patriotism swept rapidly throughout the country. A body was organized in each large city, then in the smaller ones.

I am aware that many reports have been published in this country of the alleged excesses of the Fascisti, but I relate here only the impressions which I gained of them personally while in Italy. Excesses there may have been, but I am concerned with the spirit of a whole movement and its broader manifestations.

The Fascisti grew with such rapidity that they were soon a factor to be reckoned with over the whole kingdom. Not only did the members help in preserving order in the small towns, but they had no hesitancy in risking their lives to suppress communistic outbreaks which up to last winter had been only too common in cities like Turin, Milan, Florence and Genoa. In Florence last December, for instance, the communists took possession of the town one night, made seditious speeches in the principal squares and burned the flag in public. A half hour later the Fascisti were parading the streets in orderly columns, posting sentries with arms at the corners, and forcing the communists to seek sudden shelter. At

midnight they were still on duty, and the writer recollects going to sleep with the Italian national anthem being sung by a body of marching men in the street below.

Last April in Venice, while seated in a large café at dinner, the writer heard a distant noise like that of men singing together. The head waiter clapped his hands, the waiters snapped to attention, the wooden shutters were placed before the large plate glass windows, and diners and waiters alike dashed for the safety of the kitchens. They feared the communists and the possibility of a bomb caroming off their necks. A minute later, however, the whole room was full of cheering people as the Fascisti marched by outside, the Italian flag at their head. As they tramped out on the historic square of St. Mark's, thousands greeted them with applause.

Today the Fascisti are powerful, well organized, and determined that the country they risked their lives for shall not perish. The whole future of Italy has been changed, her safety and progress assured, solely because these men were willing to stick together.

Conditions in France are directly the opposite of those in Italy. France is untroubled internally; her ex-service men were not forced together in self-defense, and as a result they are today unorganized. While there are several associations of ex-soldiers, there is none with any degree of power or importance in the life of the nation.

There is an association of men who have been wounded in the war which is supposed to aid in recovering pensions and compensations from the government. What practical use this is can best be described by an incident that came to the attention of the writer last winter. Through friends he met a young *chasseur-a-pied* who had served five years in the army and had been wounded by actual count forty-two times. Needless to say his body was a patchwork. He was minus an arm, and some fingers of his good hand, a leg was gone at the knee, he wore a silver plate in place of one rib and he carried stray bits of metal all over his body.

His pension, or as we would say compensation, amounted to the vast

Get Together—Now!

A Quarter-Minute Membership
Lecture by a Kentucky
Legionnaire

President Harding is the most
powerful executive in the world.

A million men brought adjusted
compensation to the point where
only President Harding could se-
cure its postponement.

No one is to blame for this post-
ponement except the ex-service
men who do not belong to the
Legion.

Had four and a half million
men demanded adjusted compen-
sation, President Harding could
not have refused it.

sum of ninety francs a month, which was about six dollars at the then rate of exchange—as he himself expressed it, “Enough for a breakfast every day.” Subsequently this was cut in two. He wrote to the association for disabled soldiers, who referred him to the district office of the government offices at Nice. There he was told to fill up a form and go home and wait. He did so, and strange to say nothing happened, so in two months he returned. This time he managed to see some upper official, who told him he was lucky

to be getting what he was and then politely threw him out of the office. The ex-soldier returned home with a bitterness in his heart that is hard to wipe out. The association for the help of disabled soldiers? Not even an ex-service magazine is the place for the things he said about them that afternoon.

The plain fact is that the soldiers of France are not together. They are not a unit in a common cause, either for their disabled brothers or for the ideals they fought for in 1918, which

they would indeed fight for and die for in 1921. And while the strength of the Fascisti of Italy should be a lesson to us today, the lack of strength and the sad condition of the ex-soldiers of France should be a still greater lesson. In one nation the ex-soldiers are sticking together. In the other they are not. That is the whole story.

On reaching England the observer will find conditions somewhat the same as they are across the Channel. But for the ex-Tommy a ray of light can be

(Continued on page 22)

Americanism and the Problem of Illiteracy

Ignorance of the English Language Means Ignorance of American Ideals

By John W. Weeks, Secretary of War

A MERICANIZATION, before it can be properly discussed, must be accurately and clearly defined. Briefly, it is the effort to cause the citizenry of the United States to believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people and for the people, whose just powers are derived through their consent; as a true democracy established in a republic; a sovereign nation of forty-eight sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established on principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity, for whose establishment American patriots have sacrificed their lives and their fortunes. It is the effort to train our citizens to believe it to be their duty to their country to love it, to support its Constitution, to obey its laws willingly and to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies external and internal.

To those who have not given this subject much attention, it probably would be a distinct shock to learn that just previous to the outbreak of the World War, among the population of this so-called intelligent republic, there were ten million non-English speaking people or native-born illiterates. Of the men who were examined for the draft army, 24.9 percent were unable to read an American newspaper or to write an English letter.

During the war it became necessary to establish schools and training centers before thousands of otherwise capable soldiers could be trained and instructed to understand English words of command.

Recent events of history have proceeded rapidly and have forced the United States into its proud position among the very foremost powers of the world, so that we can no longer trust with safety to the happy-go-lucky methods of the past that caused this nation to be described so uniquely by Roosevelt as a “polyglot boarding house.”

It is one of the great problems of the present to mould into a unified English-speaking nation the many various and undigested alien elements that now exist. The extent of these elements, the number of American cities in portions of which there are no English street signs, and the number of sections, both rural and urban, where

English is not spoken or known would be a revelation to many American citizens.

It is necessary to take these sturdy elements of future American citizenry and develop and train them in American ideals. This development and training, in order to insure their appreciation of our Government, can be done only through education—education not only for the youth of the land, but, if possible, education extending far be-



THE appointment of John Win- gate Weeks to the post of Secretary of War in President Harding's cabinet marked another milestone in a career of public service that began more than a generation ago. Farmer's son, Annapolis midshipman, financier, alderman, mayor, Congressman, senator, cabinet member—this is the record of the man who now occupies the fourth highest executive post in the present administration. In this article Secretary Weeks emphasizes the importance of ability to read and write the English language in any scheme of Americanization.

yond into the later lives and into the homes of our aliens and our illiterate population.

Ignorance of the English language, of American ideals and the history of our country and its form of government, is America's most powerful enemy. A patriotic citizenry cannot be founded on a misunderstanding or on ignorance of our institutions and of those things that America so proudly stands for. It should be the law of the land that English must be the language of all our schools, public or private, and all must teach American history and the rudiments of our civil government to all the pupils enrolled therein. To make patriotism a tangible

thing to the youth of our land, patriotic exercises should be held in every school a short period in each school day in order to impress upon the plastic and subconscious mind of the youth of the country a knowledge of and a just pride in our Government and our national institutions. Over each school in this country the American flag should be kept raised during every school day of the year.

The school and the home are the foundations of the nation. They are for the nation in peace training for citizenship what barracks and camps are for training for war. In them is developed the character of the nation. It is there that our youth learn to love our country and the true meaning of loyalty to its flag.

This is no new thought, as the inspired words of the Bible written thousands of years ago declare, “Righteousness exalteth a nation but sin is a reproach to any people.” It is truly a sin not to plan and to take advantage of our wonderful school system to the greatest possible extent, to extend its possibilities in order to reap for the nation loyalty, patriotism and good citizenship that make for righteousness in thought and action—a concrete and true American ideal.

During the strenuous days of the early period of the World War, the necessity for developing and training the great mass of illiterate citizens disclosed by the draft, in order that they might be able to comprehend the words of command, was not the least of the many great problems confronting the War Department. In 1894, there was passed by the Congress a law which prohibited in time of peace the enlistment of men who could not read, write or speak the English language. In order to proceed with the plans for Americanization inspired by necessity, on the request of the War Department in June, 1920, Congress repealed that law. Thousands of illiterate and non-English speaking soldiers were necessarily sent to France in the early days of our active participation in the World War and fought bravely side by side with their more fortunate fellow soldiers who had received an education.

A brief glance at the casualty lists (Continued on page 17)

The Army Without a Kick

The Yank on the Rhine Today Not Only Sits on the World, But Has a Sofa Pillow Under Him

By Roger William Riis

THE army without a grouch. Ever see or hear of such an organization? Did you ever, in your own service experience, know a time when there wasn't at least one general kick being made by all hands against something that military life brought in its train—food, shoes, uniforms, bunks, hikes, salutes?

I answer for you. There never has been such an army. Never, till now, but now there is one, and it wears the khaki of the American doughboy and its headquarters are in Coblenz, Germany. It has no kick; it is happy; it doesn't want to come back home; it does want everything to stay just as it now is, with the single possible exception of the rumor that it may soon come home in spite of itself. That it would like to have abolished. And in that fact, after all, you perhaps have the grouch which we have been looking for.

It is truly a remarkable story, that of the American Forces in Germany. When I sat down beside Maj. Gen. Henry T. Allen's desk and asked him what he and his men were doing in Coblenz, I unconsciously expected, as anyone would, an answer to the effect that he was busy holding down enemy territory. But that's not what I got.

"We are running a big school of citizenship," he said. "Our idea is to make every man a better citizen for having been in the Army. If we don't do that, we have failed to justify ourselves."

Toward this surprising end the staff has built an elaborate and exhaustive program covering every activity that men indulge in, from sewing to shooting. And it has done so in such a way that everybody is happy. Briefly, here is an outline, first, of the regulation duties that kept the men busy during the past year, and second, of what the men do when off duty that makes life in Coblenz so pleasant.

During the closed, or winter, season, the men bore up under three hours' drill in the mornings, regular old army drill. In the afternoon, the entire time was devoted to the unit schools and to vocational training, which was voluntary. This included special training of all kinds, such as commercial work, Signal Corps work, cooking, baking, horse-shoeing, mechanics, and so on. Every man in every company, moreover, was required to qualify in special work with the Browning automatic rifle, which



All o-o-out! Pencils and books! The line forms for a Y. M. C. A. School in Coblenz

involved, among many other familiar details, firing on a thousand-inch range.

In fact, an unusual amount of time has been devoted to target practice. The machine gun companies, for example, have gone through hours of drill in firing at landscape targets by squads and by companies. This continued into the open season, when winter melted away and the country was in usable condition. As a result, every battalion up to date has qualified eighty percent of its personnel as marksmen or better, while one battalion the other day qualified ninety-one percent, and still another ninety-eight percent as sharpshooters. No, there is no mistake in the figures; it's just two below a hundred. This has not been accomplished without effort. Since the open season has been on, three hours in the morning and one in the afternoon have been spent over preliminary target and firing study, including drill in company and section problems. The men then went to the range by battalions, where they spent four weeks on the middle distances and two on combat and range proficiency firing by squads, sections, platoons, and companies.

That's what the men are doing right now. Most of the battalions have come off the range, with the above-mentioned results. When they are all off, they will go ahead to battalion fire problems, such as men of the First Division will remember doing in the neighborhood of Moschheim. A battalion is assumed to hold part of a regimental sector, is supported overhead by machine gun and artillery fire and goes through regular battle conditions with live ammunition. More cartridges are being fired into the Rhine hills than there are grapes on them at harvest time.

Then, looking into the future, there will come regimental maneuvers and later brigade maneuvers, separately, and against one another, directed by the War Plans Section. Finally, the last step will be division maneuvers,

with divisional attack problems and a grand, culminating review by the commanding general. The afternoon schools have been suspended from July 1 to October 1, to give more time for the occasional small-arms competitions and outside work.

That is the routine Headquarters has laid down for the men. It isn't in that that one finds the big reasons, however, for the Garden-of-Eden attitude that every Yank assumes, although certainly such work is preferable to six or eight hours' drill a day, with a few hours' guard duty thrown in to vary the monotony. It's more interesting and more profitable than the way some of the other armies of occupation are passing the time. But there is this to be considered:

The men are rated in three conduct classes, first, second, and third, according to the number of company punishments inflicted. First grade entitles a man to be absent from barracks, when not on duty, from four in the afternoon until reveille. He doesn't have to stand retreat or anything but Coblenz between four o'clock and the next ensuing reveille. Second class entitles him to be out from drill until retreat, but not after retreat, which he must stand. Third class carries nothing with it at all in the way of leave, except by special order. Every month grades are overhauled, and men who have a clean record travel into the first grade, much leisure, and little work.

Furthermore, there are little things called furloughs. Thirty days a year, according to regulations, come to each man, and all he has to show are a first-class conduct card and enough money to carry him through the month, and he can go to France (including Paris), England, Belgium, Italy, Scandinavia, and, if he wants, Czechoslovakia. Or apparently anywhere else that he can show some reason for wanting to go to, although men are not yet allowed to get off the trains in Switzerland. Traveling up with me from Paris to Coblenz was a private

who had saved up for a long time, shifted his pay into francs, and in one rapid week in Paris had blown it all skyhigh. He was coming back to the Army to rest up.

Many of the men went to the Olympic games last summer, and every now and then they take a tour of the battlefields, in order that those who were not in Europe when the battlefields were being constructed may have an idea of what those who were then in Europe went through.

Oh, there are plenty of little things that make life easy in Coblenz. All the men have serge uniforms, except on company formation—tailor-made uniforms which help to make them by far the best-looking body of soldiers I have ever witnessed. It is to be frankly stated that they outshine both the French and British in the matter of creased clothes, well-fitting and clean suits, polished shoes, and general carriage.

Coblenz under the old empire was a garrison town. That means that there are excellent barracks, built for the German Army in the heyday of its efficiency. It gives one a more or less curious sensation to see the Stars and Stripes floating over Ehrenbreitstein, the huge rocky fortress across the river from the city, but up there is quartered a machine gun company, high over the surrounding country, in airy, light, well-decorated rooms. One man told me he had spent over 1,100 marks in having his room attractively painted, and he did his best to look grieved when he said it. But marks were then worth about one cent each, so the young millionaire wasn't deeply damaged.

In the matter of uniforms, helmets are worn only on reviews, and at other times the barracks cap is used. Feet are encased in a new combination barracks and field shoe, without hobs, which these amazing men admit is very comfortable and easy to wear. The trusty old hobs are still kept in the lockers for use in field work.

One has heard a good deal about intermarriage with the frauleins. The figures indicate that the lower the rank the more frequent the marriages. Thus, last year there were 284 such marriages of men below grade three, and four above grade three. The generals hardly marry at all. Enlisted men under the grade of sergeant-major are sent home when they contract a wife, and this acts somewhat as a deterrent to marriage. Enlisted men above sergeant-major have their wives and families with them, as do the commissioned officers, and the Army quarters them in exceedingly pleasant city billets.

Now you begin to see why the men want to stay here. They have gone through three stages of reaction to things German. When they arrived, in December, 1918, they were enthusiastic about the place. Coming from war-torn trench lands where everything was discomfort, they found themselves in beautiful farm country, where hills on both sides of a majestic river were covered in the summer season with prosperous crops. They were pleased. Then, when month after month went by while the German delegation at Versailles dickered and hung back, the men turned around and began to believe the Germans were a mean sort after all. Finally, as time passed and things settled down and the Germans in the neighborhood got to know the men and the men got to occupy a regular place in the community, they became entirely satisfied again. Now they are completely members of the community. They like the Germans and the Germans like them—the women, certainly. The German men are a trifle sullen, often enough, when they see themselves crowded out of their wooings by strangers who are better mannered, better looking, and far better heeled.

And by that last statement hangs a long tale. The Yanks here find themselves literally millionaires. Their thirty-odd dollars a month, translated

into marks under present exchange rates, become about 2,400 of the German coins or their paper equivalent. And while prices are high here, they are nothing at all like as high as in the States, nothing at all. One pays for a room in a good hotel on the corner of the most important square the equivalent of twenty-five cents a day. The best wines and cognacs can be had for twenty-five cents a bottle to at most five dollars. Meals for more than forty cents are practically impossible. First grade tailor-made uniforms, made by city tailors, are all of eighteen dollars, and handkerchiefs can be had for three or four cents. I personally lived four days in the town for \$3.20, and I lived high.

So it comes about that each soldier is a capitalist. Things he has always wanted he can now get without planning and saving. It is only Americans that one sees driving cars about the streets and riding in taxis—of which, by the way, there aren't more than half a dozen. The streets are singularly bare of traffic, for the Germans can't afford to ride. But the Yanks can and do. They can buy their girls the best of whatever the girls want without making a nick in the bank roll. They can indulge in a little dickering in exchange on the side and clean up in one day's drop and rise as much as a week's work would bring them back home. Naturally, this makes a hit with the girls, and whom the men want they take, while the German men frown and fume. The Americans are lords in their own right.

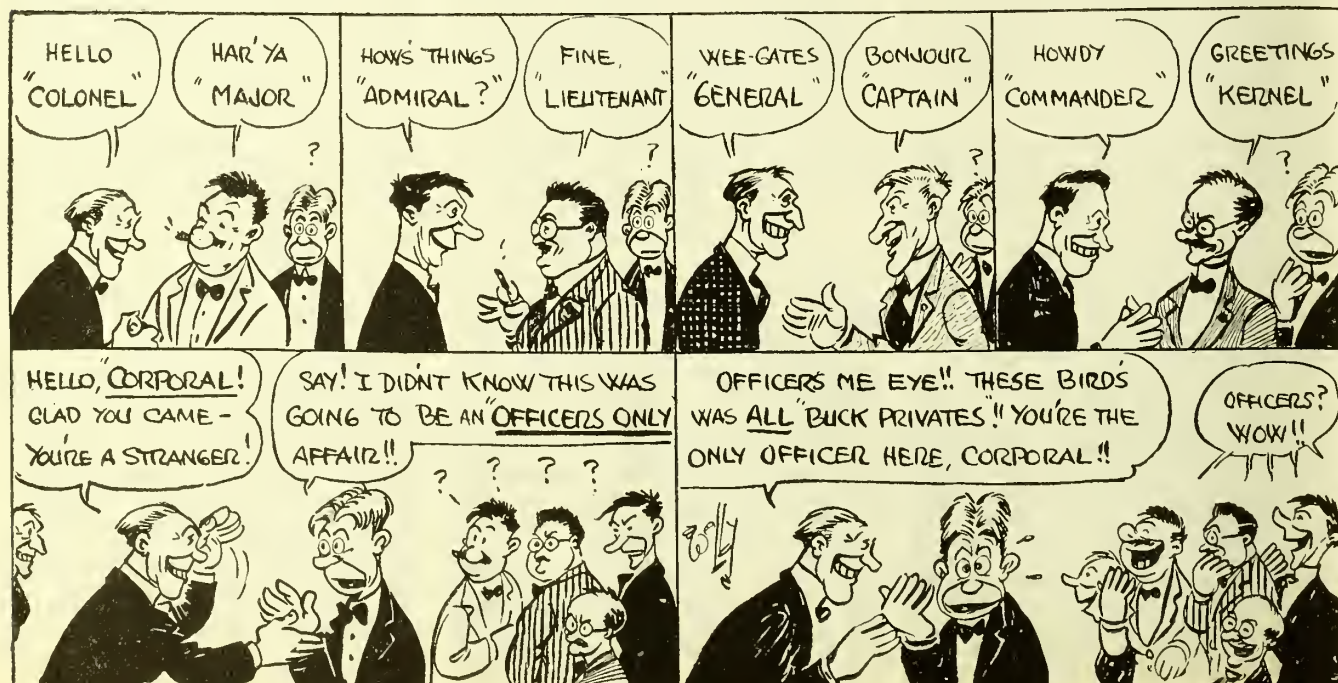
Once in a great while there is a little piece of trouble with the inhabitants, but not often. When it does come, it is usually the American who is the aggressor. As one soldier remarked, "The Americans may have the money, but the Germans sure have the brains."

Which means that the Germans know a good thing when they have it, and are making the most out of a willing

(Continued on page 22)

What's a Title at a Post Meeting?

By Wallgren



WON: A Great Legion Objective

The Sweet Act Affects the Disabled Veteran and Every Holder of a War Risk Insurance Policy

THE passage of the Sweet Bill constitutes the most important victory to date in The American Legion's two-year fight to eliminate red tape in government treatment of the disabled and to liberalize the terms of payment of the compensation due them. When Congress passed this bill, consolidating in a single veterans' bureau the three separate government agencies which have been charged with the relief of the ex-service men, it conceded the justice of a plan which The American Legion recommended both at its First National Convention in Minneapolis and at its Second National Convention in Cleveland. This plan had been advocated energetically before Congress for almost two years by the National Legislative Committee of the Legion, and hundreds of Legion posts throughout the country had forwarded resolutions asking their senators and representatives in Congress to adopt the bill.

By combining the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and that part of the United States Public Health Service which has been dealing with veterans, the Sweet Bill centers executive responsibility where it is always visible. No longer can government bureaus pass the buck to one another while disabled ex-service men spend months of hungry and anxious waiting for decisions on their claims.

Reduced to "cases," with every unit representing a soldier or sailor who helped carry the burden in 1918, the beneficiaries of the Sweet Bill will include 35,000 men and women who have developed tuberculosis or a neuropsychiatric ailment since leaving the service and who now become entitled to hospitalization, with the Government assuming the burden of proof as to whether their disease is traceable to the service; 200,000 men and women whose disabilities of less than ten percent have heretofore made them ineligible for hospital treatment; and 602,829 holders of War Risk Insurance

What the Sweet Bill Does

Centralizes the three great government bureaus charged with the welfare of the World War veteran in a single Veterans' Bureau responsible directly to the President.

Delegates to 14 regional offices authority to pass on compensation claims and to assume other functions heretofore performed solely by the central office, and provides for the establishment of 140 sub-offices.

Provides hospital care for all veterans with disabilities traceable to the service, without regard to the extent of these disabilities.

Assumes without proof unless Government can prove wilful misconduct that the tubercular and neuro-psychiatric veteran contracted his disease in line of duty and is therefore entitled to compensation.

Establishes liberal reinstatement provisions for veterans whose War Risk Insurance policies have lapsed and allows premiums to be waived under certain conditions.

Provides for payment of War Risk Insurance premiums at any post office.

policies. Between 30,000 and 40,000 policy holders have been allowing their policies to lapse every month, and it is expected, with the Sweet Act in operation, not only that the present number of policy holders will be retained, but also that the improved facilities for conducting the Government's insurance business, including the provision that every postmaster in the country becomes a local premium collector, will result in an immediate increase in the number of policies. Officials believe that a million policies should eventually be added to the present 600,000 total almost wholly as a result of the Sweet Bill's adoption.

The Legion's long fight for the passage of a consolidation measure encountered legislative inertia as its principal obstacle. Ever since the Legion first presented its case for consolidation, it has watched successive Congressional committees debate and investigate the subject, seemingly interminably. After months of testimony, the measure, then known as the Rogers-Capper bill, had been brought to the point where its passage seemed assured in the last ad-

ministration's final Congress, but everybody knows the fate of all veterans' legislation in the bewildering days that marked the end of one party's power and the beginning of another's. An effort had been made in this last Congress also to have those features of the consolidation bill which affected the Bureau of War Risk Insurance enacted as the Wason Law. Both the Senate and House did pass this bill, only to send it to its death by Presidential pocket veto, apparently because the measure failed to provide the necessary machinery for co-ordinating the two government departments concerned, the Treasury and the Post Office. The provisions of the Wason Bill, however, now appear in the Sweet bill.

The death of the Rogers-Capper and the Wason Bills in the last Congress only served to stir the Legion to greater efforts in behalf of its plan. The Sweet Bill, as finally passed, was drafted almost before the last Congress had adjourned, and its consideration by Senate and House committees began. In addition, the Legion's national appeal to the public on behalf of the disabled had produced direct results. In response to the sentiment created, President Harding appointed a special board headed by Charles G. Dawes, former brigadier general, to study the whole disabled problem and make recommendations. This board after many hearings submitted recommendations which practically were identical with those for which the Legion had been contending. The report was emphatically outspoken in favor of consolidation. After the Dawes report had been heard, the Senate appointed a committee of its own to make a special investigation.

The two years of legislative bickering and dilly-dallying over the consolidation measure appeared in lamentable retrospect when the special investigation committee of the Senate on July 20th presented a unanimous report which condemned vigorously the Gov-

A Countrywide Clean-Up of Disabled Men's Claims

The passage of the Sweet Bill was the signal for the opening of a concerted, nationwide drive to clean up all pending or previously unsubmitted claims of disabled men against the Government—to settle fairly and conclusively the cases of the tens of thousands of men awaiting aid. The drive will be by far the most comprehensive effort yet made to help the disabled veteran get his due from the Government. Three agencies will participate—the newly created government Veterans' Bureau, the Red Cross and The American Legion. Even before the Sweet bill had actually been passed the

machinery for the drive was being put in operation. The government bureau had instructed the directors of its fourteen regional offices to call into conference Red Cross officials and the commander of each of the Legion departments in their districts. At the same time National Commander Emery recommended that each department of the Legion participate in the drive. These conferences have been held, and in most departments of the Legion the great drive is getting under way. Next week THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY will tell the details of the plan and its objectives.

ernment's treatment of the sick and disabled, and went even further by expressing a direct contradiction of certain claims in defense of the Government's policy which President Harding had advanced in his speech to the Senate on adjusted compensation. The report took particular exception to President Harding's statement that a surplus of beds and other facilities existed in hospitals for the disabled, stating:

"Your committee finds that the hospitalization arrangements have been utterly inadequate, sometimes unsanitary and unwholesome, always laden with red tape and lumbering methodicity. Especially are we convinced that there are not sufficient hospital facilities for attending to the two special classes of disease resulting from this war, neuro-psychiatric and pulmonary tuberculosis, and where cared for they are overcrowded."

After receiving this report, the Senate passed the bill after the briefest sort of debate. The House had passed it earlier. The importance of the bill

to ex-service men can hardly be overestimated. Its provisions in one way or another affect practically every ex-service man.

The outstanding effect of the new measure, however, is to consolidate the three chief Federal agencies having to do with soldier relief. These agencies are the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the Federal Board for Vocational Education and that part of the United States Public Health Service which deals with ex-service men. These three agencies are merged into a distinct Veterans' Bureau directly under the President of the United States. The House, however, had originally planned that the three agencies should simply be merged into one bureau in the Treasury Department. The Dawes Committee which investigated the whole subject of soldier relief for the President had recommended the separate, independent bureau, as favored by the Senate.

It is provided by the bill that, in addition to the central office in Wash-

ington, there shall be fourteen regional offices and as many sub-offices, up to a total of 140, as shall be necessary. Regional offices will have the power to examine, rate and award compensation claims, to grant medical, surgical, dental and hospital care, convalescent care and necessary and reasonable after-care, to make insurance awards, grant vocational training and to do everything that could be done by the central office. The sub-offices are to have such powers as may be given them by the director of the Bureau, except they shall not make compensation and insurance awards or grant vocational training.

The following summary of the provisions of the bill, as passed by the Senate, will enable every veteran to determine how it is apt to affect his interests:

Hospitalization. Hospital care and treatment shall be given to all veterans with disabilities traceable to the service, regardless of the extent of disability.
(Continued on page 15)

Is the Flanders Poppy a Harmful Weed?

THE importation of the Flanders poppy for use on the graves of soldier dead has evoked considerable protest in several quarters based on the belief that the poppy is by nature a weed and is likely to run wild, with resulting damage to crops. THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY asked Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace if this charge was founded on fact, and is pleased to present the Secretary's answer to the question:

"Replying to your request for information as to whether the Flanders poppy, which is being considerably planted in this country, is likely to become a harmful weed, as has been feared by some, the specialists of the Bureau of Plant Industry, who have

given considerable attention to this matter, advise me as follows:

"The European poppy occurs somewhat abundantly as a weed in the grain fields of England, France, and Belgium. It has been grown in gardens throughout the United States since a very early day in the settlement of the country, having been one of the commonest garden flowers on the agricultural frontier as it moved steadily westward during the period of colonization and settlement. While under some conditions in Europe it has proved to be a moderately troublesome weed in grain fields, it has not shown any indication of becoming troublesome in the older settled portions of the United States. Of course, if it should be widely and indiscriminately sown as a roadside plant, or in fields devoted to small grain

production without systematic rotations, including tilled cleaning crops, it might develop some troublesome features. This is probably most likely to occur on the Pacific slope where, in some districts, cereals are grown year after year without the intervention of any tilled crop through which the land can be cleared of seeds of annual weeds.

"Briefly summarized, it is the view of the specialists of the Department that in ordinary garden culture, such as the poppy has had in this country for approximately three hundred years, there is little danger of its becoming a troublesome weed. On the other hand, should it be indiscriminately scattered along roadsides, fence rows, and in grain fields there is a possibility that it might become locally troublesome in some sections."

A Feller Who Needed a Friend

WERE this intended as a parable it would say as its beginning that a certain former A.E.F. man by reason of his wounds was unable to follow his old occupation in the metropolis of America and went into the country to raise chickens on a small farm, but fell among strangers who would trust him not.

But since this is a simple narrative, it is better to say that when a buddy whom everybody in the Camouflage Section of the A.E.F. knew as Jack started raising chickens for a living, he discovered that American farm finance could be every bit as puzzling as the dollars and cents problems of his advertising business had been before he went to France. With a flock of five hundred laying hens, he found that his initial capital had been exhausted, and that pressing debts and operating expenses made it seem likely that a sheriff might come knocking at his door. It would have been all right had it not been that he was a veteran and had come from New York and hence was suspected of being a slicker. But as it

was, in the absence of his ability to give a first mortgage security against a loan, the local financiers were cold to his arguments.

It happened that all the former members of the A.E.F. Camouflage Section are now members of Everit Herter Post of The American Legion in New York City. And it followed that Frank L. Henahan, adjutant of this post, received in his mail some time ago a letter from Jack, the Pennsylvania chicken farmer, stating his problem thus:

"Do you know any of the old gang I could approach for any part of \$500 for three months? My assets are:

Equity in farm.....	\$1,000
Chickens	2,500
Motor (trying to sell).....	300
Horse and cow.....	500
Total	\$4,300

"I must meet feed bills of \$300 and a payment on the farm of \$400. My hens are just beginning to lay and in the meantime I have to live."

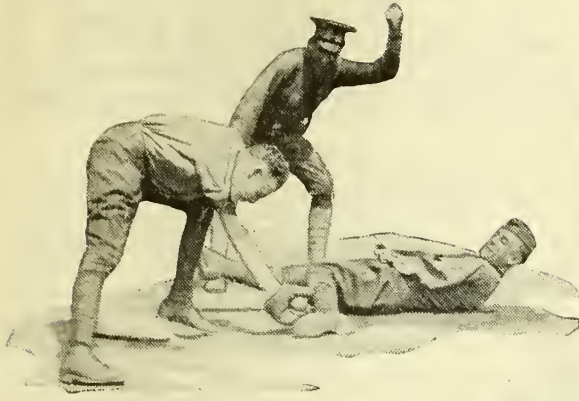
Mr. Henahan well knew that the final

clause of the preamble of the Constitution of The American Legion states that one of the Legion's purposes is "to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness. So he wrote out a letter and mailed it to all the members of the post. He said:

"Jack was dumped out of the Army more incapacitated than most of us, went to school here for a while and then the doctors decided New York was too much for him. He went to Pennsylvania and got a job on a chicken farm and now he has pushed out and bought a little place of his own, with \$2,500 worth of chickens, and they are just beginning to pay. He needs \$500 to put the thing over."

All that remains to be told of this story is this: The letter brought in checks for almost \$1,000 and the Pennsylvania chicken farm is coasting into the clear profit zone. And Jack has written recently:

"It looked blue for a long time, but with men like the men of the old gang willing to bet on me—I just can't fail."



American Red Cross Photo

To many good Americans the disabled problem is only a collection of statistics. Not so to the buddies shown on this page. Not so to the one-armed baseball team at Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, pictured in action above

Do you recognize this casualty at the right? He is an ex-service man found in Albany, N. Y., with his memory a blank, not even able to give his name

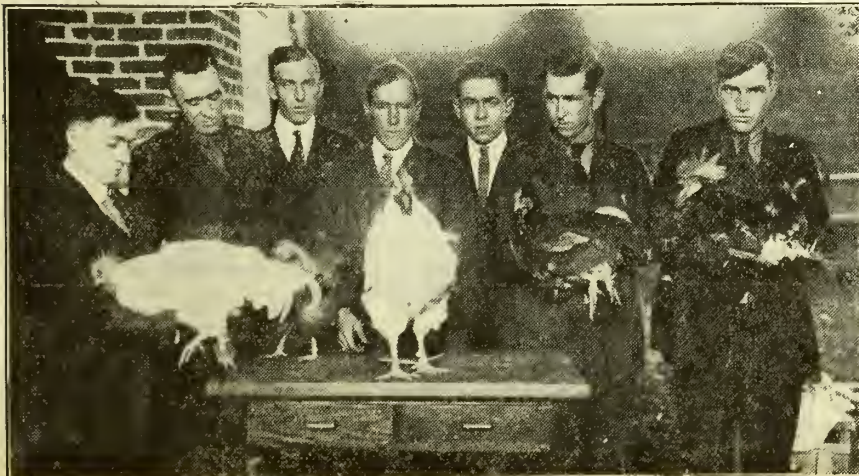
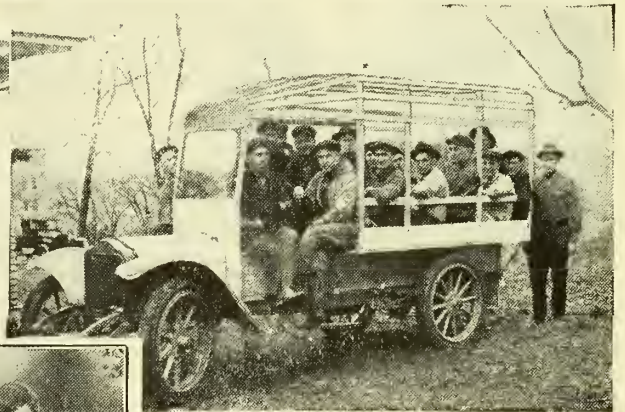


Movies thrown on the ceiling by the Red Cross for the bedridden disabled help to while away the weary hours for the men who came back broken from the war. Certainty of better care for the disabled is seen in the passage of the Sweet Bill



When Woonsocket, R. I., dedicated a public square recently in honor of men killed in France the float above, one of the features of the parade, brought the plight of the disabled man home to all beholders. The float was prepared by Andrew F. Young Post of the Legion

It used to be junk but it goes now and carries twenty men between the Kansas State Agricultural College and their quarters. The automobile below was resurrected and rebuilt by disabled students taking vocational training, and although it may not win any speed or beauty prizes it comes in handy



In many a dugout and billet discussion in the old days there was heard the remark that "it'd be the life to get hold of a farm and a few chickens after this thing's over." Here is a group of veterans, disabled men all, who are taking the first step in the realization of that dream. Their present work is the study of poultry-raising under Federal Board auspices and, as the photograph indicates, the real live article, crowing and cackling, comes in for use as a textbook

EDITORIAL



The humblest soldier who carried a musket is entitled to as much credit for the results of the war as those who were in command. So long as our young men are animated by this spirit there will be no fear for the Union.—Ulysses S. Grant.

Spreading the Tidings

THE enemies of adjusted compensation who exulted for a brief day in their belief that President Harding had dealt the bill its death blow are now becoming aware that they celebrated too soon. They had hoped confidently that the country would be affrighted by the President's variously-phrased declarations that adjusted compensation would "break the Treasury." They expected a tax-payers' uprising, a rallying of the nation behind the President, an over-awing demonstration of public sentiment inspired by lockjaw of the pocketbook.

But all their expectations went wrong. The spectacular demonstration of the President in playing matador in the Senate arena did attract the attention of the public all right. It caught the public's interest as nothing has attracted it since the days when the communiques were coming from the fighting front in France. But the public has not reacted as the adjusted compensation bill's opponents had hoped it would. It has not joined with the United States Chamber of Commerce in trying to boycott the veterans' claims for justice. Day by day this is becoming more apparent. On the contrary, the public for the first time realized that the men who fought in 1917 and 1918 are still fighting, in 1921, in a battle whose issues are worth looking into.

President Harding's action has riveted public interest on adjusted compensation. The general public previously had not realized the character and extent of the battle and the opposing forces, due to the fact that a majority of the powerful newspapers of this country have been consistently opposed to adjusted compensation. But now, thanks to President Harding, the man in the street sees the issue clearly. He sees the veterans of the World War lined up in a battle for justice, while opposing are the interests which profited most from the war.

It is now the duty of The American Legion to take full advantage of this newly-awakened interest. The time that has elapsed since President Harding's speech has proved that the adjusted compensation bill is far from dead. On the contrary, it is almost certain at this writing that the House of Representatives will receive the bill for consideration from the committee that has been nursing it. It is still reasonable to hope that the House will again pass the bill, as it did early last spring. And The American Legion believes that it will again succeed in having the Senate Finance Committee report the bill back to the Senate and force an open vote on the issue.

Whether the National Legislative Committee of the Legion at Washington can bring these desired results about will depend in large measure on the posts and members of the Legion throughout the United States.

The duty of every Legionnaire is plain. It is to inform himself of every fact, of every argument on which the claim for adjusted compensation is based. The reports of the Senate Finance Committee conceding the justice of the claim and defending its financial practicability should go into the hands of every Legionnaire. So should the speeches delivered in the Senate by the supporters of the bill. The public should be educated. Every post should argue the question out with its local chamber of commerce, if that body is unconvinced. It should carry the fight on to every public platform, into every assembly, until the general public knows just what the Legion is fighting for and is convinced that

what the ex-service men ask is wholly reasonable. The truth must be spread so thoroughly that it will not be again possible to postpone action on the adjusted compensation bill by jiggling before the public eye the scarecrow of national bankruptcy.

[NOTE: It is suggested that posts and members of the Legion who wish to study the arguments and familiarize themselves with the statistics of adjusted compensation make use of the following documents:

American Legion National Legislative Committee's letter to senators and representatives, urging passage of Adjusted Compensation Bill, July 8, 1921. Obtainable from the committee, 530-536 Woodward Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Senate Document No. 48, 67th Congress, First Session, containing the President's message urging recommitment of the Adjusted Compensation Bill, letters from the Secretary of the Treasury, favorable report of the Senate Finance Committee and complete text of the Adjusted Compensation Bill. Obtainable through your Congressman.

Congressional Record: July 7, 1921, speech by Senator Pittman of Nevada, pages 3639 to 3641; July 12, 1921, speech by Senator Jones, of New Mexico, pages 3825 to 3831; July 15, 1921, speeches by Senators Walsh of Massachusetts, Pittman of Nevada and Trammell of Florida, pages 3980 to 3985, 3988 to 3989 and 3993 to 3996. If your senator or representative cannot obtain these copies of the Record for you, they may be had from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., in which case a charge of twenty-five cents for the three issues must be paid. They are also usually available in public libraries.

Editorials and articles in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY: "Adjusted Compensation: Why and How," July 8, 1921, page 12; "Why I Favor Adjusted Compensation," by Representative Joseph W. Fordney, July 15, 1921, page 3; "Adjusted Compensation and the People" (with official figures of compensation votes in States), July 15, 1921, page 10; "Mr. Harding and Compensation," July 29, 1921, page 10.]

Government and Education

IGNORANCE and democracy are not compatible. A people's power to control its own destinies parallels exactly the popular comprehension of what its destinies should be. These axioms underlie the admirable plan of The American Legion, with the intelligent support of the National Education Association, to observe Education Day in every city and town in America by conducting meetings in the schools which will emphasize the principle that education is the foundation of representative government. If Education Day had been on Germany's calendar in the years before 1914, her people might have been spared the sterner curriculum that was necessary before a conception of popular government became implanted in the German mind.

For a Democratic Legion

THIS is the third summer in the life of The American Legion. And in this third summer representative democracy goes on trial within the Legion.

By representative democracy we mean that system by which all the members of The American Legion have an equal voice in electing the men who represent them in the department and national conventions, the law-making assemblies of the Legion. Under that system the members of each post elect delegates to the department convention. The department conventions, in turn, elect delegates to the national convention.

Now is the time when the policies that will be definitely decided upon at the Third National Convention in Kansas City should be crystallizing out of the sentiments in individual posts. Members of each post should be learning the facts and solidifying their views on the principal questions which concern or should concern The American Legion. They should know what views they wish their convention delegates—the representatives they elect—to express in the deliberative sessions in which Legion policies are determined. Each post should determine what it believes, what it thinks ought to be done, what it thinks should be corrected. The success of representative government in the Legion depends wholly upon the degree in which individual members and posts fulfill their responsibilities.



Some people are mean enough to see a connection between the adoption of an alligator as a mascot by Congress and the fact that the alligator has the toughest hide of any animal in existence.

THE VOICE OF THE LEGION

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

A Judge Wants Discussion

To the Editor: Nearly every issue of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY tells in news or editorials or letters of the Legion's stand on this question or that. On a few important points that is yet easy to do. But very soon questions will arise on which the members will differ. Then will come the temptation of the enthusiast to seek to commit the Legion to his side of the matter.

It would be wise right now to begin preparing the machinery of popular expression so that always each Legionnaire will count for just one and never be reduced to a cipher on the left of which, by skilful parliamentary tactics in local meetings or larger conventions, significant figures will be placed.

Let us select by direct vote matters for discussion, consideration and action, and later vote on such matters. Some well-known civic organizations now have their members from coast to coast indicate by X's on a ballot among many questions a limited number which they consider merit careful discussion. With the intelligence prevailing among Legionnaires, much could be done along this line. Without doubt, there never has been in the world's history in a voluntary organization so many persons of equal average intelligence. Their general expression of views would be a fine indicator to advise all who are interested, even where there was no purpose to compel action, but simply to indicate sentiment.—J. C. RUPPENTHAL, Judge, 23rd District Court of Kansas, Will Roc Post, Russell, Kans.

The Final Disrespect

To the Editor: I served in France as a medical officer for almost two years. I attended thousands of Tommies and Yanks and followed very many to their graves. I desire to report the following:

In the Union Station at Columbus, O., the day following the death of National Commander Galbraith, I got off a train. On the platform were ranged on baggage trucks in a row the coffins of six men, covered by the American flag. It was to my mind not a difficult problem to deduce that these were bodies of soldiers of my country just arrived from France. The newspapers have mentioned often the fact that our dead are being returned from France.

There were many citizens of my country passing those coffins. I alone uncovered. Most of my fellow citizens passed them with their hands in their pockets and smoking. One "fellow citizen," hat on, cigar in mouth, one hand in trousers pocket, turned up the end of the flag to see if there was anything underneath!—A. H. G., Philadelphia, Pa.

A Reunion by Mail

To the Editor: Here is an idea which I think might well be considered by members of many former A. E. F. outfits which for various reasons may find it impossible to get together in reunions.

A former member of the 352nd Field Hospital unit, now living in Kansas, has worked out a correspondence plan to keep old buddies in touch with one another. He sent a letter first to his old C. O., requesting him to write another letter and then pass both letters on to the next man on the company roll which was enclosed. The third man to get the letters was also to forward the accumulated letters to the fourth man on the list, and so on. By the time the letters reached Dr. C. Rivers Schmidt of this city, there were attached to the original letter fifteen other letters, each one full of news and reminiscences.

It is a part of the plan that when the letters have been once around, they go



Shakespeare Did Not Typewrite
"A Midsummer Night's Dream."
 But you can write "A Midsummer Day's Work" into the record of your post by bringing into the Legion the eligible veteran who will represent your share in the every-member-get-a-member campaign.

back to the man who started the ball rolling. He takes out his original letter, substitutes another, and then starts the chain back over the same route. In this way the writers get a chance to read the letters written after their own.

The Kansas man who started this plan arranged his company roll according to the squad positions the men formerly had held in roll call formation, tallest men at the head of the list, shortest at the bottom. Of the ninety-five men in his company, he had addresses of all except seventeen, and most of the missing addresses were supplied along the line.

A list of instructions accompanied the first letter. Each man was requested not to hold the letters more than forty-eight hours. Suggestions as to what men should write about were also given.—RAY G. HULBERT, Kirksville, Mo.

On Sunday in Richmond

To the Editor: I have just read with much interest the article on "Beating Broadway Into Main Streets," by Charles Phelps Cushing, in the issue of July 8th. The closing paragraph so impressed me that I clipped it, with favorable comment, for the religious paper which I am editing temporarily—the Richmond Christian Advocate, the organ of the Virginia Conference, M. E. Church, South.

As a native of Richmond, of which city my family have been residents and active citizens for more than a century, I did not enjoy the reference that Mr. Cushing makes to his visit here. While there may

be no animus in it, yet the effect of it is to hold our city up to ridicule by showing only one side of a real problem.

If Mr. Cushing had so desired he could easily have heard some of the best music in the South on his Sunday in Richmond, by attending a leading church of almost any denomination. He could have heard a sermon morning and night by some minister of more than local reputation. There are several here of national and international reputation. The average sermon contains far more food for the mind, to say nothing of the soul, than does the average moving picture. (I speak as a friend of good pictures. I frequently see them, and have advised my members to see certain ones. We have unusually good pictures in Richmond.)

There was no necessity for Mr. Cushing to have such a slow Sunday in Richmond. He is not true to facts when he says, "Nothing else in the way of amusement was permissible that afternoon except walking." Electric cars operate in Richmond on Sunday. Automobiles may be hired. A twenty or thirty-minute ride would have carried him to some of the loveliest spots in the country. Within the city he could have fed his aesthetic nature on works of art that are world famous, and visited places of illustrious historical associations.

"Disgust and resentment are the emotions of a traveler who sees such harsh and discriminating laws in operation." Disgust and resentment are the emotions of the fair-minded citizens of Richmond who read such harsh and unfair criticisms of our city.—JAMES RIDDICK LAUGHTON, formerly Chaplain, 314 M. G. B., 319 Inf., and Senior Chaplain Forwarding Camp, A. E. C., LeMans, France, A. E. F., Richmond, Va.

Mr. Beinke's Big Mail

To the Editor: Recently I ventured, in the Voice of The Legion, to knock a proposed bachelor tax. By doing this, apparently, I hurt the feelings of many of our young girls. Please don't blame me for everything—blame the editor. I only wrote the letter and I remember I did make some discrimination in the girl of today. I did not condemn all of them, and did not class myself among the goody-goody men either. I did say in my original letter that if this reforming had to go on, then to put it likewise on the women. I received many hundreds of letters of compliment (apparently from mothers) from different parts of the country.—O. Beinke, Kansas City, Mo.

The Blue Laws

To the Editor: Charles Phelps Cushing assumes he has the right to speak with authority on the blue laws because he has traveled 15,000 miles and learned the sentiments of the people in his travels. I do not intend to discuss the merits or demerits of the blue laws, but as a Legionnaire I do not see why The American Legion should concern itself with matters entirely foreign to the purpose of the organization.

Mr. Cushing's recent article was not the voice of the Legion. There were many chaplains wounded, as brave men as any private. I am firmly convinced that the majority of former soldiers would favor the blue laws and that, at any rate, ninety per cent of the membership believes the Legion should keep out of religion and politics. I affirm that blue laws are not a question on which the Legion can afford to take sides.—J. S. Wilkinson, Thornton, Ind.

You got a new member last week? Fine business! But there's another week coming.

FELLOW SQUANDERERS, ATTENTION!

The editors will be glad to hear from Legionnaires in reply to the following letter:

To the Editor: Let's hear from buddies who have received state compensation. It would be interesting to veterans throughout the country to learn how this money has been "extravagantly spent," as predicted by the anti-compensation forces. What compensation did you receive? Did you need the money badly? How did you spend it?—C. D. D., Indianapolis, Ind.

BURSTS AND DUDS

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

The Mess Hall Mystery

(A Public Health Service Hospital Complaint)

There's a zoologic mystery
Has all the patients stumped
And studyin' natural history
Done got my shoulders humped.

The clues appear invariably
On days they promise chicken,
But soon's we're seated down to mess
The plot begins to thicken.

Right here I'll 'scribe the mystery
Of what we patients eat
On days the dietician's say
We get the chicken treat.

Toute suite they set before us
A platter of boiled bones
That look a lot like chicken wings,
So everybody owns.

Attached thereto a hose-shaped bone,
Of flesh quite destitute,
Which looks as much like chicken neck
As bone of any brute.

No breast is there, no leg, no peg,
Nothing but wing and neck;
It's the weirdest, queerest critter
I ever et, by heck.

Some say it's snipe, some say it's tripe
I'm claiming that it's bat.
No other thing upon the wing
Was ever built like that.

Many a rare and fair ol' bird
I've saw down to the zoo
Along with snakes and animals
That crawled and climbed and flew.

I've seen all kinds of flyin' things
From the gazook to the gnat;
There's just one thing all neck and wing
And that I know's a bat.

I wish they'd stop a-kiddin' us
About the things we chow
And call things by their real names,
And not call horse-meat cow.

I've solved some 'culiar mysteries
Involvin' magic things—
I can compris wingless chicken
But can't compris chickless wings.

—H. R. Blodgett.

Aw, Take a Chance

"Grandma, can you help me with this problem?"

"I could, dear, but do you think it would be right?"

"No, I don't suppose so, but you might have a shot at it and see."

Homeopathic Dose

Jazzbo: "Please, Mistah Bahbah, I'd like a nickel's worth o' hair tonic."

Barber: "What in the world do you want a nickel's worth for when it's selling for a dollar a pint? Want to restore the eyebrows on a flea?"

Jazzbo: "Nossuh, nossuh. Wanta fix mah watch. It's got a speck o' dandruff in de hair spring."

Incontrovertible Evidence

"He doesn't act like it, but I know he must be a watch dog."

"How so?"

"He's so full of ticks."

Military Maxims

Never look a gift horse in the mouth—nor inspect an Army mule from the rear.

Look before or you'll fall behind—route marching.

Laugh and the world laughs with you—



She: "I suppose you never thought seriously of marrying?"

He: "Sure I did. So I didn't."

but smile in formation and you'll land in the guardhouse.

Work and win—fatigued duty.

Answer with facts, not arguments—at the court martial.

All things come to him who waits—W. R. I.

Start right should be your aim—but squads left is not the same.

And Save Time

"Mamma," inquired little Ethel after her initiation into Sunday school, "did God make ladies' noses?"

"Yes, dear."

"Out of dust, like the rest of them?"

"Yes."

"Well, you'd have thought he'd have made them out of powder, wouldn't you?"

Hitting Below the (Sam Browne) Belt

Loot, 2d: "I wonder why this man's Army makes me wear spurs?"

Sgt., 1st: "So there will be a point to the joke."

Eventually—But Not Now

She (sarcastically): "You give me a ten-dollar bill to buy a new suit? Why, that will scarcely cover a skirt!"

He: "Good heavens! Are they making them as large as that?"

Back to Business

The judge looked over his glasses at the prisoner at the bar.

"Have you a trade?" he asked.

"I have," was the reply.

"Well, then, I'll let you off if you'll promise to go home and stick to it regularly. By the way, what is it?"

"Burglary!" shouted the defendant, making a dash for the nearest exit.

Rushing Business

"Well," reported the new salesman, swinging jauntily into the home office, "got two orders from Hardnut & Co., today."

"Fine, fine!" exclaimed the sales manager enthusiastically.

"Yup. One to get out and the other to stay out."

Present or Accounted For

A bored commercial traveler was putting in a few hours watching a horse shoe game in a small western community.

"What's the population of this town?" he asked one of the loafers in a moment of idle curiosity.

"Can't say exactly, stranger," was the reply, "but ye might count for yourself. The constable's down with rheumatics, but the rest of 'em ought to be around somewhere."

A Great Success

The motorist was at the side of the road engaged in the hot, dirty and irritating job of changing a tire. A second motorist stopped his car alongside.

"Having trouble with your tires blowing out?" inquired the second driver cheerfully.

"Nah!" snorted the troubled one bitterly. "They blow out fine. The trouble is when I go to patch them up."

And Her Name Was—

"Hear you got a new car. Does she rattle?"

"Rattle? I'll say she rattles—sounds like a skeleton having a chill on a tin roof."

Danger Ahead

Speaking of white mule, two rustic sports were uncertainly flivvering their way home from the county seat.

"Bill," said Henry. "I wancha to be very careful. Firs' thing y' know you'll have us in a ditch."

"Me?" said Bill in astonishment. "Why, I thought you was drivin'."

A True Prophet

One of the attractions at the county fair was a fortune teller's tent. A woman had taken her son inside and the seeress bent over the crystal ball.

"Madame," she murmured in deep, mysterious tones, "your son will be a noted man if he lives long enough."

"How wonderful!" breathed the lady. "What will he be noted for?"

"For his old age."

No Criticism Intended

"Friends," apologized the minister, "I have unintentionally left my notes at home. I will make a few extemporaneous remarks, trusting to the Lord for guidance. But tonight I shall come better prepared."

One Blessing

Whatever trouble Adam had no man could make him sore, by saying when he told a joke, "I've heard that one before."

A Lexicon of Lines

(Lined up by H. Allan Perrill)

Line Sergeant—A bird who makes the bucks' lives a series of hard lines.

Bee Line—The shortest distance to the mess line.

Mess Line—A crooked line with a beginning but no end.

Life Line—A line from home totally surrounding a money order.

Few Lines—Lines from a buck to his sweetie. Generally becomes fourteen closely written pages before "With love from your soldier boy" is appended.

Hard Lines—The lines bounding a buck's existence.

Line of Observation—The visionary line pursued by a buck in finding out when chow call is about to be blown and when the line sergeant is scouting up a detail.

Line of Resistance—A doughboy's backbone. Weak when a buddy is trying to induce him to go AWOL. Strong when he feels his health wouldn't permit him to go on fatigue duty.

The Press and Adjusted Compensation

What the Nation's Newspapers Say About the Legion's Four-Fold Plan

IT has been said that President Harding himself lent the cause of adjusted compensation tremendous impetus merely by bringing it to the attention of the American people. That this is true is proved not only by the fact that most newspapers in the country published the account of his special message to the Senate on the front page, but by the additional weight of publicity lent the measure in the editorial comment made by thousands of newspapers. When the last House of Representatives passed the Adjusted Compensation Bill, the event received little more than perfunctory notice, as it deserved, for the real battle remained to be won. Similarly, editorial comment was far from universal. This has not been the case since

the President's address. People have not only read the news itself, but they have been given the view of their home papers on that news. And in the tone of the editorial comment itself there is evident a notable change. While it would be futile to attempt to prove that a conspicuous change of heart has occurred, and while in general it is true that the majority of newspapers are opposed to adjusted compensation, there has been a pronounced shift in some instances from an attitude of violent opposition to one of caution. In fact, many compensation editorials require a careful reading to determine the exact attitude of the writer. The extracts printed below are necessarily a fragmentary selection, but they are typical of the general run of comment on both sides of the argument.

Capper's Weekly: The one war debt which has first claim on the gratitude and conscience of the nation is probably to be paid last, if ever * * *. It is on the conscience of the American people that we owe these men something, and the time for them to have it is when it will be of most use to them.

New York American: The real truth is that the big business concerns, the big financial concerns, the big war profiteers, didn't want to pay the soldiers. They were mighty willing to have these men fight for them while they stayed home and cheered and made money with both hands. But that's over now. The war is won. The men are out of uniform.

Chicago Tribune: We know that superior men went to war and returned to find their professions, businesses and jobs taken by inferior men who remained safely at home. We know that the soldier has been penalized from the day of his enlistment or induction into service until the present. And now we are made to realize that, because our home conduct of the war was a disgrace, and millions upon millions of dollars were crowded into the pockets of profiteers, into the building up of political strong-points, and into the reward of pinks and pacifists, there is nothing left for the men who fought and sacrificed.

Cleveland Press: The proposal comes (and is about to be allowed) that the Government pay over another half billion dollars or thereabouts to the railroads and let the roads postpone for ten or fifteen years payment of their debt to Uncle Sam. That isn't a square deal. If withholding the soldier bonus is merely a step to conserve public money so that more hundreds of millions can be turned over to the railroads, then that isn't a square deal.

The New Majority, Chicago: President Harding's address to Congress in which he put the kibosh on the bonus for ex-service men not only insulted the intelligence of Congress and the nation, but it carried a direct blow

in the face for the ex-service men.

Chicago Post: If there had been no slackers and no able-bodied men to dodge into shipyards and into other places of remunerative employment while their brethren were fighting trench rats, flu and Germans in the Argonne and along the Meuse, there would be no demand for bonus money today.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times: It has already been discovered that many of those of the faith who have entered politics and others who have secured fat jobs are not nearly so vociferous for "adjusted compensation" as they were. The Legion will have to fight the "jobocrats" as well as big business and the bosses to win.

Salem (Ore.) Journal: President Harding has exerted his influence to side track the bonus bill until the winter session, thus supporting the contention of Secretary of the Treasury

Mellon that the draft of bonus payments on the treasury would be calamitous. However, the treasury is amply able to withstand the draft of the railroad bonus.

La Follette's Magazine, Madison (Wis.): Of course the big steel concerns demand the big construction plan for a big navy. But is this administration only concerned in saving money when it comes to giving the veterans of the World War a square deal?

Newburgh (N. Y.) Daily News: If conditions were prosperous, if ex-service men all could obtain employment at fair wages and if their prospects were promising, they would be well satisfied. But many of them, ever since their return from war, have been buffeted about. They gave up everything when they entered the service, and they left the service to find few desirable openings available for them. Their humor is not the best when they see that certain persons who remained at home during the war amassed wealth.

Hoboken (N. J.) Observer: The Senate shelved the soldiers' bonus bill at the behest of President Harding. The condition of the Treasury justifies the move, but it adds another to the list of unfulfilled pledges which will rise to plague the Republicans this fall and next.

Bridgeport (Conn.) Times: Whatever the general sentiment with regard to the soldiers may be it is going to be a practical impossibility to enact legislation which will require the raising of several billions of dollars by taxation until some of the present heavy taxes are removed.

Minneapolis Journal: The time is coming when this thing (adjusted compensation) may and must be done for those who fought so well for us. But it is not here yet. There are things to be done, recovery to be made, taxes to be readjusted, the administration's economy program effected—our financial house set in order.

Pawtucket (R. I.) Times: It would be a reproach beyond estimate for Congress to postpone the bonus bill as a measure of economy and



President Harding refers to the adjusted compensation proposal as "a menacing effort to expend billions in gratuities." Who saved the country from paying a ten-fold "gratuity" at the point of a Potsdam pistol?

pass a tariff bill that would be far more uneconomic so far as the people are concerned. Neither the former service men nor fair-minded citizens in general will or can sanction such inconsistency.

Boston Financial News: Perhaps the strongest point made against any immediate and general bonus distribution is the fact that such action would seriously disrupt, if it did not actually prevent, a continuance of governmental aid to the disabled war victims.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Secretary Mellon estimates that the bonus bill will involve the expenditure of from \$1,500,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000. He says

it will cause a deficit in the treasury; it will stop debt refunding; it will further depress Government securities, increase prices and indefinitely postpone a return to sound business conditions. To a majority of the men to whom the petty bonus will be paid it will mean nothing. They will suffer more from resulting business conditions than they will gain from the money.

Baltimore Sun: They (President Harding and Secretary Mellon) propose a postponement of soldier bonus legislation until tariff and taxation matters are settled and until our foreign debt is refunded. By that time the whole psychology of the bonus may

be changed. If the bonus measure had been enacted, sweeping consumption taxes would have been inevitable.

Christian Science Monitor, Boston: The chief objection to the bonus is that it gives to each former service man a sum of money which, because it is insufficient to use as capital for productive activity, is soon spent for goods that are quickly consumed.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican: The president is committed to soldiers' bonus legislation some time or other, and therefore he can hardly sympathize with Secretary Mellon's manifest wish that the bill be summarily disposed of and never be revived.

Summer By Joseph Mills Hanson

*Hi, giddap there, Bess! Darn you, Prince, lift your feet!
Let's get this land mowed and let's do it toot sweet.
You, Bess, mind your head! What a critter you are
To nip out for grass blades, no matter how far!
That's better. Now, g'wan! . . . Gee, it's nice here today!
I like this old meadow; I like mowin' hay.*

Those woods by the creek, so cool, shady and still,
The wind-rippled redtop that runs up the hill,
The sweet, smelly hay, gettin' dry for the mow,
The drone of the mower. But, blame it, somehow
There's one thing I miss where the sickle-blades pass—
Here and there a red poppy to peek through the grass.

Red poppies don't grow here. But, say, they were thick
In that other meadow by that other creek
In those summer days on the Ourcq watershed
When we crouched in the shell-holes with Sergy ahead.
*Whoa, horses! Whoa, back! There, stand still; that's the way,
While I oil up this pitman, come ça. Now, allez!*

Those woods sometimes get me. They're like as a pin
To the ones where the Boche had their put-puts dug in.
And the long slope of redtop's a dead ringer, too,
For the one that the waves of the front line went through
When we rushed for the village, hell-bent up the rise
With the counter-barrage kickin' clods in our eyes.

But I wonder, sometimes, how they're comin' back there
In France, flattened out and smashed up in the guerre;
In Sergy, for instance, the poor little town
All goin' to pot with the shells swoopin' down.
Have its folks drifted back? Have they roofs overhead?
And that long, slopin' meadow with poppies all red,

There was Sergy, collapsin' in dust clouds and smoke
Where the shells from our field guns pitched downward and broke,
But I'm tellin' the world that the Heinies were game;
Their camouflaged gun-pits were spit, in' with flame
And I dropped in the poppies to funk for a spell
When George, my squad leader, comes by with a yell.

"Hell, Heaven or Hoboken, Tommy," says he,
"By Christmas! Let's get 'em, ho. Come on wit' me!"
I hated to do it; but, somehow, I did
For George was a mighty persuasive-like kid.
Just ahead was a nest, with four muzzles in line
Stickin' out through a ruin and all workin' fine.

But we legged for a break to one side of the slits
And pulled down our guns on the birds in the pits,
A dozen there were—and one guy popped his gat
And sliced George's cheek underneath his tin hat.
That scared me. But, George! It just riled him for fair;
His toothpick lunged out at the Heinies down there.

"Dod gast you!" says he, "Now I'll have to go back
And be patched at the C. C. and iodine shack.
Just for that, you big stiff, it's the hen-coop for you;
Hist yer mitts and say, 'Kamerad'; say it bocoo!"
They compred his eyes if they didn't his talk,
And they chucked down their weapons and started to walk.

*You, Prince, get a move! Take those hames as you should;
You'd sit on the single-tree, horse, if you could!
But we'd only got started, the Heinies ahead,
When George bit a cuss-word and hol-lered and said,
'Ecoutez, you mutts! About, face! Now, get strong;
Pick up them machine guns and fetch 'em along!'*

So machine guns and Heinies, with us at their back,
Hustled down to the Ourcq on the shell-peppered track
And I'm sayin' those put-puts kept bury that night
When Sergy was lost, and the gang had to fight
Till we got reinforced, when, by twistin' his tail,
We pitched Mr. Ludendorff back to the Vesle.

Oh, hum! Well, I'm dreamin'. There's not any Ourcq
A thousand five hundred miles west of New York.
Some Heinies, perhaps, but no H. E. nor gas;
No put-puts, no dead men slumped down in the grass;
No hell-roarin' noise till your ear-drums go broke;
No villages smearin' the sky with their smoke.

There's the breeze down the fields and the meadow-lark's song
And the drone of the mower the afternoon long;
The shadows stretched out where the creek rambles by
And a cool jug of water whenever you're dry.
It's the life, and I'm for it, head, crupper and heels;
I've mixed with the war stuff; I know how it feels.

Are the shell holes filled up so the grass has a chance?
By jingo, I wonder! I'm sorry for France.
*Whoa, Bessie! Whoa, Prince! While I go get a drink.
Just hear that bird warble! Say, ain't that rose pink?
If there just were some poppies—but, shucks! Anyway
I like this old meadow; I like mowin' hay.*

WON: A Great Legion Objective

(Continued from page 8)

ability. This is a highly important point, for heretofore the Government has required that any man receiving care and treatment must prove that he is more than ten percent disabled.

It is specified that application for hospital care and treatment must be made within one year from the passage of the bill.

It is provided that hospital care and treatment shall be given to veterans whose disabilities were specifically noted at time of examination for entrance into military or naval service.

Penalty for making false statements, fraudulent affidavits, declarations or certificates shall be forfeiture of all rights, claims and benefits under the act, or a fine of \$1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Compensation. Veterans dishonorably discharged following trial by court martial shall be entitled to compensation and insurance benefits if it is learned subsequently that they were insane at the time of their offense.

Veterans claiming disability resulting from tuberculosis or any neuropsychiatric disease developing within two years from date of discharge shall be held to have contracted such disease in line of duty, unless it can be proved by the Government that such disease has been contracted through misconduct. This is another important reform, for heretofore the Government has placed the burden of proof in such cases upon the applicant, even though it were obvious that he could hardly hope to prove his own claim when it was morally certain that the claim was justified.

Veterans discharged prior to the date of the Sweet Act shall be held to have been in sound physical condition when examined and accepted for service, except as to defects, disorders or infirmities made a matter of official record at that time.

Totally disabled veterans may receive up to \$50 a month for a nurse or attendant. The maximum allowance under the old regulations was \$20.

Claims for compensation may be filed within one year following passage of the Sweet Bill.

Insurance. Veterans who have been drawing war term insurance payments as totally and permanently disabled may, if they are subsequently rated less than totally and permanently disabled, be allowed two years in addition to the authorized five years from the declaration of peace in which to convert their term insurance.

Veterans who have allowed their insurance to lapse may be reinstated regardless of their present physical condition if they now have a disability traceable to service, on condition that they pay all the back monthly premiums which would have been payable had their insurance not lapsed, together with interest at five percent, compounded annually.

If any disabled veteran who has allowed his insurance to lapse while suffering from wounds or disease contracted in service is found to have been entitled to compensation in a sum equal to or in excess of the amount due from him in premiums, and has since died without collecting or making



This Test Told Millions the way to pretty teeth

Millions of people have already made this simple ten-day test. And the glistening teeth you see everywhere now are largely the result of this method.

We urge you to make it. Then see and feel how your teeth conditions change.

Must fight film

You must fight film to keep your teeth whiter, safer and cleaner. Film is that viscous coat you feel. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. The tooth brush, used in old ways, does not remove it all. So very few people have escaped the troubles caused by film.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and

forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. And all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

To daily combat it

Dental science has for years been searching for a daily film combatant. It has now been found. Careful tests under able authorities have amply proved its efficiency. Leading dentists everywhere now advise its use.

The methods are embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And to millions of people, here and abroad, it has brought a new cra in teeth cleaning.

Ask for this ten-day test

Ask for a ten-day test. Then judge by what you see and feel how much this method means.

Each use of Pepsodent brings five desired effects. It attacks the film in two efficient ways. It leaves the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily adhere.

It multiplies the salivary flow—Nature's great tooth-protecting agent. It multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva, to digest starch deposits that cling and may form acid. It multiplies the alkalinity of

the saliva, to neutralize the acids which cause tooth decay.

These results all accord with modern dental requirements. Everybody, every day, should get them.

Send the coupon for the 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears. You will be convinced. Then the benefits to you and yours may be life-long in extent.

Cut out the coupon now.

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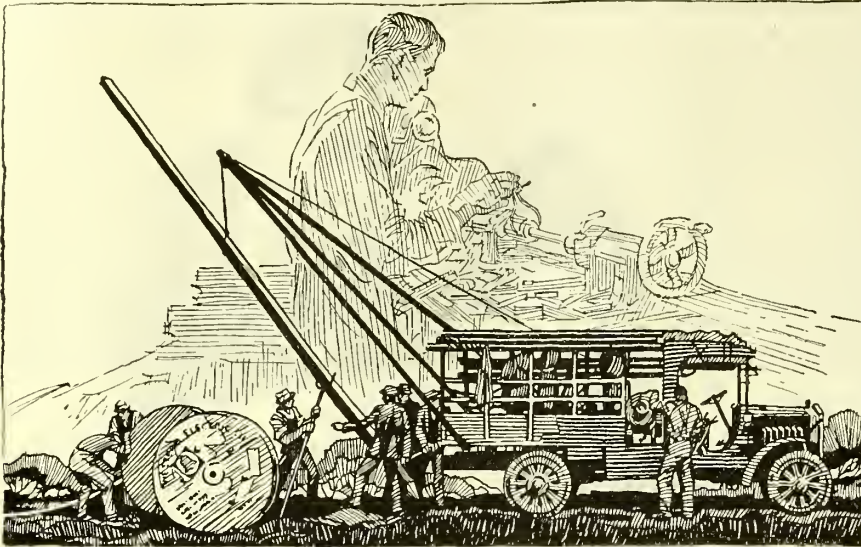
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Tools of Industry

In industry, art, science, in fact in all kinds of work; good results require good implements kept in good condition.

If the right sort of implement is important to an individual workman, efficient tools for industry and commerce are a vital necessity to the nation.

Telephone service is one of the tools of American industry and commerce in most common use and upon which much depends. The American public cannot afford to let this tool get dull.

To provide over twelve million subscribers with telephone connection; to transmit the vibrations of the human voice thirty million times a day and from any point to any other point throughout the land, demands an expensive mechanism of the highest order of scientific precision, and an efficient organization.

It is the aim of the Bell Telephone System, with the cooperation of the public, to be the most dependable tool of American industry.

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AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed
toward Better Service



any claim for compensation or any claim to be allowed to reinstate his insurance by reason of his physical condition, then his insurance policy shall be considered to have been in force at the time of his death, and the bureau will pay his beneficiaries the amount of the policy less premiums and interest.

The Bureau is authorized to waive collection of insurance premiums in the following cases: (a) Men confined in a hospital under the bureau for a compensable disability, during the period they are so confined; (b) men rated as temporarily and totally disabled, during the period of such rating. Deduction is to be made upon maturity of policies for payments so deferred, including interest at five percent.

The postoffice department is authorized to receive premium payments and transmit applications for reinstatement and conversion of insurance through postoffices throughout the country. This feature of the law is one which practically makes every veteran's home town postoffice his insurance agent.

Limitation of Benefits. All benefits of the War Risk Insurance Act and subsequent amendments are denied persons who entered service after six months from the passage of the Sweet Bill.

The director of the veterans' bureau shall have power to discipline ex-service men in hospitals or other institutions, and to make rules and regulations for the men receiving care or attention of any character. He may establish penalties for breaches of rules, which in extreme cases may be the forfeiture of not exceeding three-fourths of compensation pay for three months. The right of appeal from any decision involving forfeiture of compensation is established, such appeal to be made to a board of three persons to be appointed in each regional district.

The report of the Senate Investigating Committee confirmed practically every accusation which The American Legion had brought against government bureaus for neglect of the disabled.

HEADQUARTERS BULLETINS

SUBJECT: MEMBERSHIP DUES.—SPECIAL No. 28.

Numerous instances have been brought to the attention of National Headquarters wherein it has been found that posts of the Legion are holding up funds received as membership dues, temporarily diverting this money into channels other than the right one, with the result, first, that funds legally due department and National Headquarters are not being received, and second, the non-receipt, on the part of a great many members, of THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. It must appear very obvious to all concerned that this practice must be stopped immediately, and with that end in view the National Commander has found it necessary to have national field representatives carry on an audit of post accounts in departments which they cover when the same may be deemed advisable. This action is taken only after a thorough investigation resulting in confirmation of reports previously received. Department officials are therefore respectfully requested to extend their hearty co-operation to national representatives in the correction of this present incipient evil.—LEMUEL BOLLES, *National Adjutant.*

SUBJECT: POST BANNERS.—EMBLEM No. 10.

A recent decision of the Department of Internal Revenue has authorized the discontinuance of the war tax applying on silk post banners. This ruling is effective immediately.—LEMUEL BOLLES, *National Adjutant.*

Americanism and the Problem of Illiteracy

(Continued from page 4)

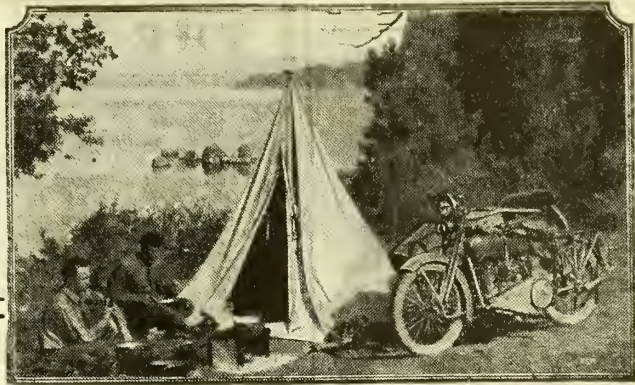
will be sufficient to convince anyone of what is confirmed by access to written reports on this subject, that many soldiers were wounded or made the supreme sacrifice because they did not clearly understand English. To prevent this condition, illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers were given instruction as much as possible in our language before being assigned to organizations for overseas service. This educational work was carried on in development battalions and many thousands were graduated therefrom before the signing of the armistice. It was found by experience that four to six months, depending on the native intelligence of these citizens, was necessary to transform them into capable soldiers. Upon the resumption of voluntary recruiting in 1919, it was decided to enlist illiterate and non-English speaking citizens. This decision was possible under the Emergency Act then in force. While these enlistments were being made, the prohibitory law mentioned above was repealed.

The decision to enlist these men was inspired probably by the desire to enter a virgin recruiting field amounting to over twenty-five percent of our eligible male population. By enlisting these men for three years, the Army would not suffer by combining a course in English covering four to even six months with recruiting instruction. The services of these soldiers would be available then in the Army for at least two-and-one-half years. Recruits were thus assured a course in English as a result of their enlistment in addition to the advantage for non-citizens of full citizenship at the end of their three-year enlistment.

Thus was born the largest university in the world—the American Army. To prepare for the necessary training and make it more intensive, recruit educational centers were established. The first one was established at Camp Upton, New York, and others followed throughout the United States. The results have been most gratifying. The often-used description of America as the melting pot was shown by the records of the draft to have been a rather attractive description of a useless utensil. It has been one of the results of the policy of the War Department described above to make the pot actually melt this refractory material and, as a result, there is now being poured into the stream of our country's population annually on the expiration of enlistments a sturdy, capable and self-supporting body of youths and young men who have been imbued with the correct idea of American citizenship.

These discharged soldiers have been inculcated with a sense of discipline and with a love for law and order. By the substitution of education for ignorance, a bulwark has been erected against creeds and policies inimical to our fundamental principles of government.

This article has been prepared at the request of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion, Henry J. Ryan, National Director.



"I'll Bet She's Hot in Town, Bill"

"Between you and me, Bill, I'm glad I ain't one of those wilted collar guys cooped up in the city this month. Why, even with a car, they can't get to a place like this."

"You an' I both, Chet. Just give us the old Harley-Davidson and some good grub and let the rest of the world have their hot pavements and front porches."

"And one thing more, Bill. This trip's cost us only \$7.85 and we've covered 402 miles. We should worry about expenses, with a Harley-Davidson. If we don't roll your trick dice any more, I'll have money in the bank when we get home."

There's no sport to compare with motorcycling. You want a Harley-Davidson, for yourself or for the family. Ask your dealer for demonstration. Or write for *free literature*.

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From New York

Aug. 20—Hudson (159). Aug. 23—Potomac (159). Sept. 22—Potomac (159). Oct. 3—Prin. Matoika (159).

Plymouth—Cherbourg and Bremen

From New York

Aug. 27—America (159). Sept. 28—America (159). Sept. 3—G. Washington (159).

SOUTH AMERICA

Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires

From New York

Aug. 17—Aeolus (91). Aug. 31—South. Cross (91).

FAR EAST

Manila, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta

From San Francisco

Aug. 13—Creole State (105). Sept. 14—Wolver. S. (105).

Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Aug. 27—Wenatchee (1). Sept. 17—Silver State (1). Oct. 8—Keystone State (1). Nov. 5—Wenatchee (1). Nov. 26—Silver State (1).

From San Francisco

Aug. 20—Golden State (105).

COASTWISE AND HAWAII

Port Los Angeles, San Francisco & Hawaiian Islands.

From Baltimore

Sept. 3—Hawk State (80). Oct. 8—Buckeye State (80). Nov. 12—Hawkeye S. (80).

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THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY

The purpose of this department is to reflect the national activities of the Women's Auxiliary and to convey suggestions and ideas between units. Contributions should be sent to Miss Pauline Carnick, Secretary, Women's Auxiliary Section of the Organization Division, National Headquarters, The American Legion, Meridian Life Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, who also will answer questions pertaining to the Auxiliary.

Minnesota on the Job

THE first Department Women's Auxiliary of The American Legion to be organized was that of Minnesota, and the Auxiliary had scarcely been formally created before it began a statewide campaign to bring cheer to the disabled. Committees were appointed for the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, where most of the disabled men were centralized, and these committees took up their new work with the same energy and enthusiasm which American women have shown produce results in any cause—as witness the granting of equal suffrage.

"The committees visited the hospitals and formed such friendship with and understanding of the disabled men that the men confided to them their needs," Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher, President of the Auxiliary, says. "Careful note was made of each man's needs and this was forwarded with his address to headquarters, whence it was sent to some unit out in the country. In a few days the patient was surprised to find in his mail the very thing he wanted. A letter came with each gift. In this way threads of sympathy were woven over the whole State between the homes in the remotest parts and the men in the hospitals. The effect on the men, who saw that they were not being forgotten, was admirable. Nor was it less beneficial to the women who were given this means of showing their real gratitude.

"Besides the state committees, every unit has its own committee for the care of the sick and the disabled. Committees visit the contract hospitals in their localities and give reports of the needs of the men in them. Assistance is given in hospitalization, compensation and vocational training. The American Legion took up those cases which needed methodical attention, upon receiving reports from the women, and an excellent spirit of co-operation has been built up between posts and the units of the Auxiliary. Bulletins are sent out monthly noting the activities of the various units, so that one may learn from the other.

"Every new Department of the Auxiliary organized is put on our mailing list and its literature is requested in order that we may benefit from the ideas of our sister organizations."

Proved and Effective

ONE hard-working Auxiliary department official submits the following methods of stimulating membership among the units—methods that have proved their effectiveness many times and are worth trying wherever they have not been adopted:

"An analysis of the membership report of the various units reveals the fact that the larger posts have relatively the smaller Auxiliary memberships. There should be absolutely no reason for this condition. The various executive and membership committees should get together now and map out an intensive and productive membership campaign.

"There are various membership drive methods that merit consideration. One, the one-or-two-members-apiece plan, should be effective with those Auxiliaries which now have a fairly large membership. Each member pledges herself to sign up one or two new members by a pre-determined date.

A small forfeit will act as a reminder to those inclined to procrastination so that not the financial loss, but the stigma of having to acknowledge inability to do their share, should spur all members on to their best efforts.

"Another plan, more effective with smaller units, is the equal division of the active members into two competing teams, having the losing team entertain the winners at a luncheon or a theatre party. Have the drive run for a month or six weeks and let the progress of the two teams be kept secret—it will add to the enthusiasm of both. Have a definite hour and date limit for the termination of the drive and avoid any possibility of friction through misunderstanding.

"This, in my estimation, is the more productive plan as it leaves the details to the individual members of the teams and puts them on their own resourcefulness as to methods and procedure. Still another plan is to arrange a good entertainment and insist on each post member bringing a partner eligible to the Auxiliary. Show them a good time, then toward the end of the evening go after them by personal solicitation.

"By all means get the Legion post's cooperation in your drive. During the drives by Auxiliary units lately more than once an eligible prospect said that her Legionnaire had never mentioned the Auxiliary to her or she would have joined long before."

Why the Auxiliary?

WHY is the Women's Auxiliary? Here is the answer of the Auxiliary unit of Frank S. Reynolds Post of Bakersfield, Calif.:

"Every woman who is eligible should send in her application for membership in the Auxiliary to The American Legion. Our interest in the boys did not cease with their return. We have now the work of finding jobs for the boys who are out of work, of caring for our sick boys and those who are disabled, of assisting the Legion in obtaining legislation and compensation for the boys who so bravely left their homes and positions to fight the great battles.

"If the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters do not stand by the boys in their fight to obtain justice, then we cannot expect outsiders to help. We must all stand together just as we did in the days when our hearts were with our dear ones somewhere in France."

Not Everyone Has Forgotten

THE Women's Auxiliary of East Orange, (N. J.) Post discussed long and earnestly the means it should take to raise money needed to carry on its work in the hospitals and in the homes of needy ex-service men. Many plans were suggested. Some wanted a tag day. Others wanted more entertainments, more card parties. But there were objectionable features to all the plans brought up. Then, against the judgment of many of the members, it was decided to write a straightforward appeal for funds and send it as a letter to a list of 2,800 names and let it go at that.

The letter was written. It was the simple story of a sergeant who had spent two and a half years in a hospital, without a day of real rest—Sergeant John Harrigan, who got his first real rest in two and a half years when he was given a bed chair by the women of the unit. Each person to whom the letter was addressed was asked to contribute one dollar, and the appeal was made thus:

"This dollar we are asking is not for the famine sufferers in China, worthy as they are. It is not for the starving Austrians, nor is it for the Germans, not even for those very worthy citizens of Armenia.

It is for your boys and ours right close by. Boys we cheered when they went away; boys who are suffering now because they protected us all—boys for whom the war is not over. . . . We need this dollar now. Will you place a one-dollar bill or a check now in an envelope and mail it to Mrs. J. W. Danforth, 172 Glenwood Ave., East Orange? We will see that it does one hundred cents' worth of work for you on behalf of the boys who are suffering merely because they served us all."

The postman started to bring in one dollar bills the morning after the letter was placed in the mails. By the third day the replies were arriving in big bundles. Within two weeks \$1,695 had been sent in, mostly in one dollar bills. Persons who had received the letter, and even some who had heard about it indirectly, called in person to deliver contributions. A United States Senator and his secretary saw the letter, and each sent his dollar. One man collected dollars from all his neighbors and sent in the total. One woman who said she couldn't send in the dollar all at once promised to send in twenty-five cents a week.

Working Well Ahead

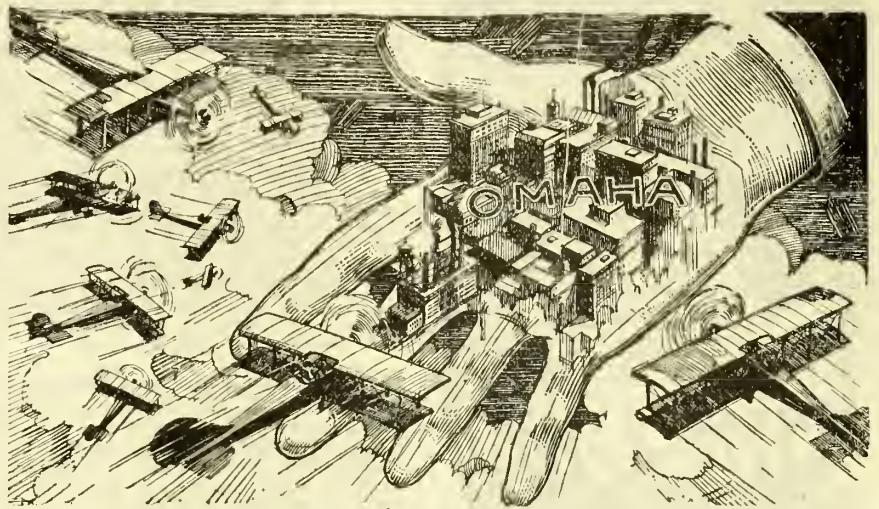
THE difference between a live and a lag-gard post or unit of the Women's Auxiliary is often discernible in the way they prepare for forthcoming events. The live post or unit has the forward vision highly developed and plans its activities long in advance of the day on which it executes them. For instance, the Women's Auxiliary of Missoula (Mont.) Post believes that it is not at all too early to begin thinking about the Armistice Day dinner it will give to all ex-service men. The unit gave its first Armistice Day dinner in 1919, and its success resulted in the decision to have a dinner every year on November 11. Another evidence that this unit is alert is its action in helping ex-service men obtain employment. A committee of the unit visited the Board of Education and requested that veterans be given work on school buildings being erected in Missoula. The unit also placed a registration book in the Chamber of Commerce to enable unemployed veterans to tell what positions they can best fill.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Department of New York in assisting veterans in hospitals is doing more than extend friendly and sympathetic visits to the wards. It has established classes in English, has placed gardenettes and window boxes in the wards and started vegetable patches in which convalescent patients may do work that will hasten their recovery. The Auxiliary also gives needed assistance in the homes of those patients who are in financial straits.

Future benefits to The American Legion throughout Texas are expected to result from the formation of a unit of the Women's Auxiliary at the University of Texas. As the members of the new unit are all women engaged in highly specialized educational work, it is anticipated that when they finish their courses and become residents of communities in all parts of Texas they will be well qualified to act as leaders in organization work. The University of Texas Post, with more than 100 members, is lending the new unit strong support.

Members of Bologne (N. Y.) Post believed they should have an Auxiliary unit and said so right out in open meeting. Returning home that night, they told their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters that they were tired of being a bachelor post. Before another sun had set 134 women had signed an application for a charter and forwarded it to National Headquarters.

In Montana most of the women drive their own. So, not confining their activities in behalf of the hospitalized veteran to carrying him eats, smokes, flowers and books, members of the welfare committee of the Auxiliary unit of Yellowstone (Mont.) Post, load their cars with as many disabled men as the cars will hold and take them for rides.



COME TO THE INTERNATIONAL AERO CONGRESS

Omaha, Nebraska

November 3, 4, and 5, 1921

If you want to take part in an event unparalleled in aviation history—something that will grip your attention and hold you spell-bound—something so elaborate—so gigantic—that it will be the talk of the world—come to Omaha for the first International Aero Congress, November 3, 4 and 5.

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Speed planes, battle planes, flying boats, balloons, blimps, passenger ships, every type of aircraft will be shown. Plan to purchase your airplane and air equipment during the congress.

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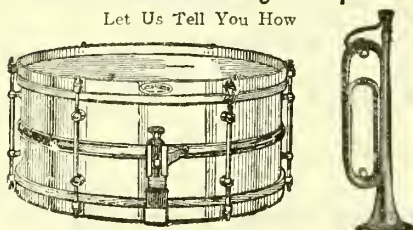
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NATIONAL SERVICE DIVISION

The National Service Division, American Legion, 1723 Eye Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., assists all ex-service men in obtaining results on claims for hospitalization, compensation, insurance, vocational training and any other matters pertaining to war-time service. It is requested that all definite inquiries and routine matters first be referred to post service officers or the proper government department. If there has been an unwarranted delay, or an apparent injustice, the facts should be submitted to this division, together with all possible information and evidence on the case. Information on various subjects is printed in these columns from week to week and careful perusal will obviate the necessity for many direct inquiries.

279 Government Farms for Ex-Service Men

TWO hundred and seventy-nine government farms on two of the best reclamation projects of the United States Reclamation Service will be opened to entry by ex-service men of the World War during September and October. On September 9, 222 farms will be opened to homestead entry on the North Platte irrigation project. One week later—September 16—57 farms will be thrown open on the Shoshone project. Both projects are in Wyoming. About 19,000 acres of land are included in the two openings, and the size of the average farm will be a little less than 80 acres.

These farms, while few in number, are among the best the government has to offer and are not to be confused with the ordinary unimproved public lands opened to homestead entry.

In March, 1920, 134 farms were opened to entry by ex-service men on these same two projects and more than 3,018 veterans went through all the necessary preliminaries of making cash deposits for water rights and filing for the land. Nearly a thousand of the applicants actually got on the train and made long and expensive trips to the projects. Of course, only 134 of them got anything. Legionnaires interested in taking a sporting chance to get one of the 279 farms to be opened on these projects in September and October should observe carefully the following information and directions, and are urged under no circumstances to think of making a trip to the projects.

North Platte Project: Two hundred and twenty-two farms to be opened to entry exclusively by veterans of the World War between September 9 and November 9. Size of average farm between 75 and 80 acres. Write to the Project Manager, United States Reclamation Project, Mitchell, Neb., for detailed information and for map of farms from which to make choice for filing. Having selected farm upon which to file, send to the above mentioned project manager at Mitchell, Neb., your water rental application, with an affidavit stating time of military or naval service, name of unit of which a member, date of honorable discharge or separation from the service and a copy of discharge paper, together with bank draft, certified check or postal or express money order payable to Special Fiscal Agent, United States Reclamation Service, covering the required first payment for water rights, fencing and ditching. After being notified of the approval of water-rental application, formal application to file on the land must be made to the same office within seven days' time. At the end of the sixty days' filings, the farms will be apportioned by lot. Inquirers will be notified whether they have drawn a farm or not, and if unsuccessful their money will be refunded.

Shoshone Project: Fifty-seven farms to be opened to entry exclusively by ex-service men of the World War between September 16 and October 16. Farms vary from 21 to 87 acres. Write to the Project Manager, United States Reclamation Project, Powell, Wyo., for detailed information and map of farms from which to make choice for filing. Having selected farm upon which to file, send to the above mentioned project manager at Powell, Wyo.,

your water - right application, with an affidavit stating time of military or naval service, name of unit of which a member, date of honorable discharge or separation from the service and a copy of discharge paper, together with bank draft, certified check or postal or express money order payable to Special Fiscal Agent, United States Reclamation Service, covering a first charge of five dollars an acre for water-rights for each acre of land in the plot chosen. After being notified of the approval of water-right application, formal application to file on the land must be made to the same office within seven days' time. At the end of the sixty days' filing, the farms will be apportioned by lot. Inquirers will be notified whether they have drawn a farm or not and if unsuccessful their money will be refunded.

A veteran is never a stranger in a strange land if he is a member of The American Legion. A Legionnaire is a friend among friends wherever he finds himself in the United States.

Changing Plan of Government Life Insurance

EX-SERVICE men who have converted their War Risk term insurance into permanent government life insurance will be interested to know the conditions under which they may change their policies from one plan of insurance to another.

At any time within five years from the date the converted policy became effective, it may be exchanged for another policy of the same amount, bearing the same date and based on the same age, on any one of the six plans issued by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

No medical examination is required in exchanging a policy for one issued at a higher rate of premium. Satisfactory evidence of good health must be obtained before a change to a policy issued at a lower rate of premium is granted.

The difference in the reserve accumulated will be charged, in changing to a policy issued at a higher rate of premium, or credited, in changing to a policy issued at a lower rate of premium.

The six kinds of permanent government life insurance are ordinary life, 20-payment life, 20-year endowment, 30-payment life, 30-year endowment and endowment at age of 62.

Outfit Reunions

Owing to the time necessary to print this magazine, contributions for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

91ST Div.—Second annual reunion, Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Banquets, sightseeing trips, barbecues, parade and ceremonies. Special railroad and steamship rates. James J. Herz, Secretary, 91st Div. Assn., 376 City Hall, San Francisco, Cal.

88TH Div.—Reunion at Des Moines, Ia., at State Fair Grounds, Aug. 26, 27 and 28. For information write Edward J. Bohner, Stockland, Ill.

5TH Div.—Fifth Division Society will hold a reunion at Philadelphia on Sept. 12. Plans are also being made for Fifth Division men to get together at the National Convention of The American Legion in Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 31, Nov 1 and 2. For information write W. E. Aebischer, c/o Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Charlotte st., Kansas City, Mo.

29TH Div.—First reunion in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, in connection with Buddy Week. For information write H. J. Lepper, Secretary, 29th Division Association, Continental bldg., Baltimore, Md.

79TH Div.—First reunion in Baltimore, Md., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5, in connection with Buddy Week. For information write Claude B. Sweeney, Reunion Secretary, 902 Continental bldg., Baltimore, Md.

BUDDY WEEK REUNIONS, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 31 to Sept. 5.—In addition to divisions mentioned above, outfits which will hold reunions in Baltimore this week include 117th Trench Mortar Battery, 58th Coast Artillery Corps, Base Hospitals 18 and 42, Maryland Reserves and Maryland's "800."

THE BULLETIN BOARD

A Department of Special Interest to Post Officials
and Committee Members.

Organizing for Welfare Aid

THE welfare problem of the post in the small community which has taken upon itself the task of brightening the life of the hospitalized buddy is relatively simple, provided, of course, that behind the appointment of the welfare committee, and in the heart of every member of it and of the post, is the will to be of real service. But in the larger centers something more than good will and a resolve to do everything possible for the man in hospital is necessary. In the New York area, for instance, with nine veteran hospitals and scores of posts, organization has been essential in providing effectively for the wants of the disabled man.

Here is the organization plan perfected by the Kings County Committee of the Legion (Brooklyn), under the chairmanship of George A. Wingate.

The general committee is divided into ten sub-committees, each in charge of a specific branch of the work. These are:

Visiting, charged with stimulating interest among the posts in the hospitalized veteran, with a special view to securing the adoption of a ward by the individual post. At present every ward in Fox Hills Hospital, which has come in for considerable criticism, has at least one post attending to its needs.

Hospital Entertainment, which arranges for shows in the hospitals.

Hospital Equipment and Clothing, the term "equipment" being broad enough in this case to include tobacco, cigarettes and other desirable commodities. The committee calls for donations and has them transported to the hospitals.

Hospital Treatment, which investigates complaints of mistreatment, and has broadened its scope to include families of needy ex-service men requiring medical attention.

Outside Entertainment, which stimulates interest in the posts in securing the attendance of veteran patients at post entertainments. This committee works in conjunction with the Hospital Entertainment Committee.

Transportation, which compiles lists of volunteers who are willing to lend their cars to give patients rides or bring them to post entertainments. An ambulance has been turned over to this committee which is in continual use at Fox Hills for bringing patients to post shows.

War Risk Compensation, which investigates individually claims for compensation and takes them up direct with Washington.

Educational and Occupational Training, which stimulates interest in manual training among patients and collects and provides them with the material for carrying it on.

Posts' Interests, which is conducting a publicity campaign among the posts, presenting the situation in the hospitals and showing how the posts can help.

Legal, which cares for the legal interests of the disabled and needy veteran, carrying cases into the courts where necessary.

A plan as all-embracing and thoroughgoing as this is worthy of adoption by any group of posts faced with a disabled problem of more than the usual magnitude.

Here's a Chance to Start That Post Library

THE Young Men's Christian Association has turned over to National Headquarters of the Legion 2,200 copies of "The Inter-Allied Games—1919" for free distribution to posts. National Headquarters has ruled that one copy of the book will be supplied to each of the first 2,200 posts to apply. Each request must be accompanied by 40 cents to pay postage and must be signed by the post adjutant, who should address the Organization Division, National Headquarters.

"The Inter-Allied Games—1919" is a

substantially bound, profusely illustrated volume of more than 500 pages, and is printed on heavy paper. It contains a complete record of the "Armistice Olympics" in Pershing Stadium, near Paris—probably the most complete record of an athletic meet, in fact, ever put into print.

The rules governing the various events are also given, so that the book should be of genuine value to posts in the conduct of athletic activities.

Data for Post Histories

THE National Historian is prepared to advise post historians as to methods of collecting and arranging data for post histories. Bulletins on this subject will be sent inquirers who address the National Historian at National Headquarters.

Sizes of Membership Buttons

THE Emblem Division at National Headquarters requests that posts ordering membership buttons specify whether they wish regulation or midget size. The Division reports that, owing to failure to make distinctions in ordering on the part of some posts, it has had to make changes which consume both money and its well-known equivalent, time.

You are doing a favor to any World War veteran not in the Legion if you take his membership application now. Don't coax him. You won't have to. Simply tell him the facts.

Service to the Ex-Service Man

MAJOR GEORGE P. AHERN, retired, of the Army Recruiting Service, writes as follows from Jacksonville, Fla.:

"For over six months the undersigned has motored over a large part of the State of Florida, visiting every post office and railway station inspecting army recruiting posters. Rarely has he found anywhere a single bit of information of help to the ex-service man who may be in need of aid or of information. If the man learns in some indirect way where to apply for aid, he is beset by red tape in the shape of a series of perplexing and long blank forms that would give a Philadelphia lawyer some concern.

"The man in the country town, in the mine, or on the farm, who is in need, should be given something more helpful than the above bunch of blank forms. The societies that can be reached by such men can testify to the need of practical advice and direction in making out blank forms that the ex-service man should have. It is a small and simple matter to the office man who knows, but it is a deep mystery to the bewildered applicant."

The absence of a display of information for the benefit of the ex-service man is not by any means confined to Florida. It is common throughout the country. Florida is better off, in fact, than most States because the Legion there succeeded in having established a state relief office to assist veterans in obtaining their due from the Government. It is regrettable, of course, that the Government has not shown more zeal in advertising to the veteran the whereabouts of his relief offices—that it has not, for example, plastered the country as thoroughly with posters as did the Army Recruiting Service. But regrets are futile, and in this instance the Government's failure should be the Legion's opportunity. Nearly every Legion post has a service or welfare committee or officer on the job, a man or men who have solved the deep mysteries of the long blanks. Why not make general the practice some posts have already found successful—display posters in conspicuous points about town, in the post office, railway stations and other public places, advising the veteran of the fact that the Legion service representative is on the job, and where he can be found?



Do You Need More Money?

To help your husband—to help your children—to help yourself? We can show you an easy way that is dignified, honorable and profitable.

The happy, contented women shown above are all free from worry and with money coming in. Each of them has founded, with our help, a growing and prosperous business and every year sees each of them making more money. And these cases are by no means exceptional, for

In More Than 24,000 Cases We Have Helped

ambitious, deserving women. You can do the same as they have done. Sell World's Star Hosiery and Klean-Knit Underwear in your home town. No previous experience is necessary—we show you how to make money in an easy, congenial and profitable way. We sell direct from the mill to the home through our local representatives, and our lines of hosiery and underwear for men, women and children are famous the world over.

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You can graduate in 4 weeks from WORLD'S LARGEST AUCTION SCHOOL. Our graduates earn big money. Col. Walters sold over four and a half million dollars worth Ossage Oil leases June 14th. Big demand for Auctioneers.

AMERICAN LEGION. All aboard.

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FREE If you want \$50 to \$100 a day write today for free copy—67-page annual.

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An auto owner in each locality to use and introduce

Mellinger Extra-Ply and Cord Tires. Make big money part or full time. No capital or experience needed. Sample Sections Furnished. **GUARANTEED \$3,000 & 10,000 Miles** (No Second). Hand made. Finest materials. Shipped prepaid on approval.

FREE TIRES FOR YOUR CAR to one user in each locality. Be first to write quick for special Agents Offer and Low Wholesale Prices.

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5000 graduates making good.
Catalog Free.

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Sell \$15 Adding Machine

Marvelous new model. Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies and Divides. Accurate, Speedy, Durable. Handsome in appearance. Does work of most expensive machine. 5-year guarantee. Used by U.S. Gov't and Largest Railroads. Be our exclusive representative. Territory going fast. Unlimited opportunity. Write today for details.

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\$1600 to \$2300
YEAR
Ex-Service Men Get First Preference

Name _____
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Dept. P-190, Rochester, N.Y.
Kindly send me, by return mail, free information, telling how I can qualify myself in the U.S. Government service as Railway Mail Clerk or as City Mail Carrier or Postoffice Clerk, also information regarding preference to Ex-Service men.



A Gillette Blade and A Gold Plated Razor in

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Each One Guaranteed

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Electrical Engineering men with training are in demand. For more than a quarter of a century, this school has been training men of ambition and limited time, for the electrical industries. Condensed course in Electrical Engineering enables graduates to secure good positions and promotions. Theoretical and Practical Electricity, Mathematics, Steam and Gas Engines and Mechanical Drawing. Students construct dynamos, install wiring and test electrical machinery. Course with diploma complete

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Over 3000 men trained. Thoroughly equipped fireproof dormitories, dining hall, laboratories, shops.

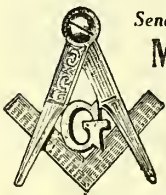
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1864 Broadway (89th St.) New York City



Stick Together!

(Continued from page 4)

seen ahead. Slowly but surely he is learning the bitter lesson that the French have yet to learn. Directly after the war a half dozen soldier societies were formed. The Comrades of the Great War, the British Association of War Veterans, the Officers of the Great War, and many other organizations sprang up in a short space of time. None of them was large; none had any influence; all were opposed to each other. But thanks to Earl Haig, the old commander of the army, who has done more for the disabled than any one man in the United Kingdom, these agencies have been consolidated recently into one large, powerful, central organization.

And from conditions in England today one might say it was just in time. For the streets of London and the large cities are filled with men who are penniless and starving—men who three years ago were in the shambles of the Somme or Paschendale Ridge.

"I was wounded in the first gas attack on the Hoge crater in 1915. I cannot walk and have a wife and three children to support. My pension is sixteen shillings a month." This is a cardboard sign worn around the neck of a man who sits bent and distorted outside a large store on Oxford Street, London. The sum of sixteen shillings is about three dollars, which doesn't go very far toward supporting a family these days. On the Strand the writer copied the following from the breast of a man who sat without arms or legs on the pavement, his cap, also, in front of him. "Lost my arms and legs at Vimy with the Welsh Guards. Pension will not support wife and children who are starving. Actions speak louder than words. Will you help?"

These incidents are not unusual. They are typical of conditions all over England today. At every street corner, at the entrances to parks, to museums, to subways, to churches, stand disabled soldiers selling chocolate and candy. At nearly every street in the West End one sees the soldier bands so famous now throughout the city.

To the credit of the average Englishman let it be said he usually responds. But these men are in reality begging; they cannot obtain work and they cannot live on their pensions because of one fact and one fact alone. They have been unorganized.

The writer returns to this country convinced that if the future of the country is to be what we believe destiny has in store for us, if we are to grow strong and powerful and united as a nation, the ex-service men of America must stick together. If we wish to see justice done our sick and wounded, our thousands in the hospital and our tens of thousands who ought to be there, we must stick together. The lesson in Italy, the lesson in France, the lesson in England, the lesson in every country is the same—we must stick together. If you don't like the Legion, if there are things about it that give you a pain, then get into some post and fight them. Don't sit on the side lines and croak. Get into the game yourself. And, whatever you do, stick together. For if we split, if we join three or four organizations, if the Legion becomes weak instead of powerful, if it decreases instead of increases, if it becomes a body of a few men instead of a great, strong organization of all the men who served, then we are lost. And not only are we lost. The country we fought for is lost.

The Army Without a Kick

(Continued from page 6)

victim. It isn't that our men have forgotten their own country; but:

"Why should we want to rush back to a country where we have always been sort of outcasts, when here we are just the opposite?" demanded one high private. "Here we are rich, well-treated, getting a lot both educationally and in the line of pleasure; no, sir, about two more years of it will suit me fine."

What do you know about the Happy Army, eh? General Allen says they have a remarkably high morale. Certainly they look it. They hold every boxing and small-arms championship of all the Rhine armies, although they number only 13,500, while the French, for example, number more than 80,000. Much weeding out and cutting down has left a group of exceptionally high character and ability. The rate of enlistment is the highest of any part of the Army, so that while seventy-five percent of the American Forces in Germany are men who were not in the war, the great majority are men in the second enlistment, the first having been for one year. They are quartered excellently, so that they will grudgingly admit, "We have no kick coming on this hangout. I've seen lots worse." They are all withdrawn now from the outposts on the thirty-mile zone limit beyond the Rhine, where

they were billeted in German families and in cantonments, so that now they are in Coblenz, Mayen, Andernach, Engers, Weisenturm, Neuwied, and the two forts opposite Coblenz—Ehrenbreitstein and Akerstein. They have, under the able and efficient direction of the Y. M. C. A., the Salvation Army, and the Red Cross, unusual entertainments, movies, swimming pools, carnivals of all kinds of sports.

And they have just held their own July Fourth celebration. They did it in decidedly their own way, shooting rockets through the principal streets, not in the air, but along the ground. There were no casualties except an elderly German who was hit in the ankle by a rocket just as it exploded and who fainted in access of terror. The war was certainly brought home to Coblenz for once. The natives crossed the streets only on the dead run, and suffered from such bad cases of nerves that they jumped and fled if a cigarette butt landed beside them. But that was only one day out of 365.

No, the Army on the Rhine doesn't want to come back. Morale? It's almost an issue commodity. "They even salute me across the street," said one amazed officer, and there can be no higher proof of morale than that. They are happy. They are the world's first Army Without a Kick.

Faith—and Four Stripes!

The Story of Autocar

One of the very first large national advertisers to place a contract with us was the Autocar Co. of Ardmore, Pa.

Way back in July, 1919, when our WEEKLY first started—

Rather a sorry looking sheet then—wasn't it?

You remember, don't you?—Some of you, at least—

Not much really to make a favorable impression on an advertiser—

Not much to sell him—except faith in an idea—The American Legion—which itself wasn't well known then—

And a belief in the possibilities of our magazine—in other words, a future hope.

The Autocar Co. contracted for space with us—a page in our second issue—

And a page in the second issue of each succeeding month.

Faith in the WEEKLY—and faith in its readers—

Demonstrated by an expenditure so far of nearly \$23,000 in advertising space with us to date.

Through thick and thin, prosperity and depression, fancy dress and fatigue clothes, this "ole reliable" has stuck to the WEEKLY, month after month.

In this issue we will add another service stripe to the three they have already earned—

Our first four striper!—

And in connection with so doing we want to show the Autocar Co. that sticking to the ship when the sea was rough and the rocks were sharp has not been in vain.

We want to show them that this expenditure for advertising has paid them—handsomely.

Here's what we want you to do to get in on this "Welcome-Old Timer" celebration.

Let's have letters from the men who own Autocars, telling us what they think of them, and if the advertising in our WEEKLY had anything to do with their choice of truck—

Let's have letters from the men who drive Autocars, telling us why they swear by them.

If you are a purchasing agent, or an executive and your influence can result in the purchase of Autocars in competition with other trucks—tell that too—and whether you have been interested in their advertising in the WEEKLY—

Let's have letters from Autocar salesmen, telling us how much influence the WEEKLY advertising has had in the sales of Autocars through their agencies.

In other words, we want to carry down to them at Ardmore, Pa., a sackful of appreciation from readers of the WEEKLY that will make them feel good all over—

Proof positive—that will keep them in our columns long enough to earn a dozen Service Stripes—

We depend upon you!

Letters—not coupons—this time

THE ADVERTISING MANAGER

627 West 43d St., New York City

NEXT WEEK—THREE TRAMPS

Our Directory

These Advertisers support us—Let's reciprocate. And tell our AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY. Or tell the same thing to

AUTO ACCESSORIES

The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co.	
VV The Electric Storage Battery Co.	22
Long-Mileage Tire & Rubber Co.	
New Era Tire Co.	
Park Tire Co.	

AUTO TRUCKS

VVVV The Autocar Company	Inside front cover
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BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

V American Publishing Co.	
P. F. Collier & Son Co.	
V Independent Corporation	
Nelson Doubleday, Inc.	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL

The Union Trust Co.	
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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Calculator Corp.	21
VV Comer Mfg. Co. (The)	Back cover
Mellinger Tire & Rubber Co.	23
New Era Tire Co.	21
V Albert Mills	
V Standard Food and Fur Association	
World's Star Knitting Co.	21

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co.	
The Peters Cartridge Co.	

FOOD PRODUCTS

V The Genesee Pure Food Co.	
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HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

VV Hartman Furniture & Carpet Co.	
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"BE IT RESOLVED, that with a firm belief in the value of our magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY—as a national advertising medium; with the realization that due to limited subscription price and constantly increasing cost of production, the improvements which we desire to see in it will only be made possible through increased advertising revenue—and that increased advertising revenue depends primarily upon our support of advertisers in the WEEKLY—we hereby pledge our support and our patronage, as individuals, and as an organization, to those advertisers who use the columns of our official magazine—THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY."

Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

INSIGNIA, MEMORIALS AND ORNAMENTS

VV American Legion, Emblem Dept.	
Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.	22
VV C. K. Gmuse Co.	

JEWELRY

V Burlington Watch Co.	
V Redding & Co.	23

MEN'S WEAR

Hart, Schaffner & Marx	
Kahn Tailoring Co.	
The Perkins-Campbell Co.	
Progress Tailoring Co.	20
Reliance Mfg. Co.	
Tuttleman Bros.	

MISCELLANEOUS

Aero Club of Omaha	19
VV H. Clay Glover Co., Inc.	20
Economy Educator Service	22

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

Buescher Band Instrument Co.	
VV C. G. Conn, Ltd.	20
Ludwig & Ludwig	

PATENT ATTORNEYS

VV Lacey & Lacey	
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SCHOOLS AND INSTRUCTION

American School	
VV Benjamin N. Bogue	22
Bliss Electrical School	
V Chicago Engineering Works	
Cleveland Automobile School	21
Federal School of Commercial Designing	

of Advertisers

them so by saying, when you write—"I saw your ad. in the salesman or dealer from whom you buy their products.

VVV Franklin Institute	21
V Alexander Hamilton Institute	
VV International Correspondence Schools	
V La Salle Extension University	
Missouri Auction School	21
Patterson Civil Service School	
VVV William Chandler Peak	20

VV Marcus Lucius Quinn Conservatory of Music	
VV Standard Business Training Institute	
VV Sweeney School of Auto-Tractor-Aviation	20
V F. W. Taublynn	
U. S. School of Music	

SMOKERS' NEEDS

The American Tobacco Co., Inc.	
V R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. (Camel Cigarettes)	
Chesfield Cigarettes	
VV General Cigar Co., Inc.	
V Murad Cigarettes	

SPORTS AND RECREATION

Cleveland Motorcycle Mfg. Co.	
Ed. J. ...	
V Harley-Davidson Motor Co.	17
V Mead Cycle Co.	

STATIONERY

VV Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.	
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TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

VV American Telephone & Telegraph Co.	16
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TOILET NECESSITIES

V Allen's Foot Ease	
Gold Post Sales Corporation	22
V The Pepsodent Co.	15
V Simmons Hardware Co.	

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION

U. S. Mail Line	
U. S. Shipping Board	18

TYPEWRITERS

V Smith Typewriter Sales Co.	
Typewriter Emporium	

V SERVICE STRIPE—AWARDED ADVERTISERS WITH US REGULARLY FOR OVER SIX MONTHS. VV THE TWO AND VVV THREE STRIPERS ARE GROWING IN NUMBER, AND THE VVVV FOUR STRIPERS ARE BEGINNING TO APPEAR.

We do not knowingly accept false or fraudulent advertising, or any advertising of an objectionable nature. See "Our Platform," issue of February 6, 1920. Readers are requested to report promptly any failure on the part of an advertiser to make good any representation contained in an advertisement in THE AMERICAN LEGION WEEKLY.

Advertising rates: \$3.00 per agate line. Smallest copy accepted, 14 lines (1 inch). THE ADVERTISING MANAGER, 627 West 43d Street, N. Y. City.

\$20,000

Within the past few weeks I have paid \$20,000 to Legion Men. Many of them are earning ten dollars for a day's work. The records below show how Legion Men and others have made a success of this splendid work. I offer to any Legion Man a special proposition that will enable him to get started without investing a penny and without a bit of delay. Read the records and then mail the coupon.



Howard Davis of Ohio has made a start by earning \$285 a month during his spare time.



Albert J. Collins made a net profit of \$46.50 for fifteen hours' work. He made \$10.50 in two hours. He says, "I don't know where a fellow can find a better job than representing the Comer Mfg. Co."



George Garon of Massachusetts writes: "Yesterday morning I started on the new job and in the evening found I had made \$40 profit. I think that's a pretty good start. I am in body and soul to reach the thousand dollar mark before this month is out."

Notice

The Comer Manufacturing Company is the largest business of its kind in the world. Any man who becomes a representative is assured of fair, square, honest treatment and will have reason to be proud of his connection with the company.

Do You Want \$200 a Week?

The Amazing Story of Carl A. Rowe and How His Income Jumped from \$200 to \$1000 a Month

My name is Rowe—Carl Rowe. I live in a small city in New York State.

I am going to tell you an amazing story about myself. It may seem too strange to believe, but you can easily verify everything I have to say.

Two years ago I was a baker. I was struggling along, trying to make the money in my pay envelope meet the increasing expenses of our family. There was no prospect for the future.

Today, just two years later, I am a successful business man. I have plenty of money for all the things we need and want. Last month I made \$876 during my spare time, and was able to put \$200 a week in my savings account.

And I'm going to tell you how it happened.

Please remember that two years ago I had no surplus cash. I was in the same fix as nine out of ten other men. Expenses were constantly mounting, and my salary, although it had increased, could not keep pace with the cost of living. My wife had to do without things that I knew she ought to have. We wanted an automobile, but we couldn't afford it. We wanted to buy our own home, but couldn't afford that.

It made me almost desperate to think of what might happen if I became sick or lost my job. I worried about it, and so did my wife. We were living from hand to mouth, and we didn't know what calamity and hardship might be lurking just around the corner.

And yet—today—I own our nine-room house. I have an automobile. I have money for books, the theater, or any other pleasures that I may want. I have the cash today to educate my son and send him through college.

Here is how it happened. One day in glancing through a magazine I read an advertisement. The advertisement said that any man could make from a hundred to three hundred dollars a month during his spare time.

I didn't believe it. I knew that I worked hard eight hours a day for \$50.00 a week, and I figured that no man could make that much during a couple of hours a day spare time.

But as I read that ad I found that it pointed to men who had made that much and more. In the last paragraph the advertiser offered to send a book without cost. I still doubted. But I thought it was worth a two-cent stamp, so I tore out the coupon and put it in my pocket, and the next day on my way home from work I mailed it.

When I look back to that day and realize how close I came to passing up that ad, it sends cold chills down my spine. If the book

had cost me a thousand dollars instead of a two-cent stamp, it would still have been cheap. All that I have today—an automobile, my home, an established business, a contented family—all these are due to the things I learned by reading that little eight-page booklet.

There is no secret to my success. I have succeeded, beyond any dream I may have had three years ago, and I consider myself an average man. I believe that I would be criminally selfish if I did not tell other people how I made my success.

All the work I have done has been pleasant and easy, and withal, amazingly simple. I am the representative in this territory for a raincoat manufacturer. The booklet that I read was one issued by that company. It tells any man or woman just what it told me. It offers to anyone the same opportunity that was offered to me. It will give to anyone the same success that it has brought to me.

The Comer Manufacturing Company are one of the largest manufacturers of high-grade rain coats in America; but they do not sell through stores. They sell their coats through local representatives. The local representative does not have to buy a stock—he does not have to invest any money. All he does is take orders from Comer customers and he gets his profit the same day the order is taken. Fully half of my customers come to my house to give me their orders.

My business is growing bigger every month. I don't know how great it will grow, but there are very few business men in this city whose net profit is greater than mine, and I can see only unlimited opportunity in the future.

* * * * *

If you are interested in increasing your income from \$100 to \$1,000 a month and can devote all your time or only an hour or so a day to this same proposition in your territory, write at once to The Comer Manufacturing Company, Dayton, Ohio. They have a special offer for Legion Men only. They will send you, without any preliminary correspondence or red tape, a complete selling outfit with full instructions, samples, style book, order book and everything you need to get started. Sign and mail the coupon now and in less than a week you can be making more money than you ever believed possible.

Mail This Coupon at Once

The Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. F-417, Dayton, Ohio

I am a Legion Man and want to start as a Comer representative. Please send me, without any expense or obligation to me, complete outfit and instructions.

Name

Address

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